The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

Loss of the War-steamer "Maria-Isabel"—Other Wrecks—Chilian Progress—The Financial Crisis—Navigation of the Straits of Magellan—The Case of the Boston Ship "Sportsman"—The Fillibustering Attempt against Peru—Negotiations for a Loan—Politics—Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

1857 is numbered with its fellows of the past. It died out slowly, sadly and tearfully. Every one seemed glad that it was over. A morning paper, in writing the old year's obituary, says that it leaves Chili a prey to a thousand terrors, the plaything of caprice, wretchedly poor, divided against herself, and unable to find a secure harbor in which to rest from her wretchedness. The *coup de grace* for the little Republic was the loss of her new steamer-of-war the *Maria-Isabel*, on her first voyage after reaching Chili. News reached us here some time since that a Sardinian bark was in distress in the Straits of Magellan, and the *Maria-Isabel*, having just arrived from England, where she was built at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, was dispatched by the Government to her assistance. She came in sight of the *St. George*, the distressed vessel, on the morning of the 16th ult., near the bay of Mercy in the Straits, and just as she was on the point of anchoring to send a boat off, struck upon a concealed point of rocks and sunk in twenty minutes. None of the crew were lost, having had time to escape to the bark, where they found the crew so perfectly impotent from the effects of scurvy that they took command and arrived here on 31st ult. The loss of this new vessel of war has thrown no slight gloom over all classes of Chilians, since it really seems as though a fatality attended our little navy. In 1856 occurred the terrible loss of the *Cazador*, whose perished over three hundred, and now within the last two months we have lost the steamers *Constitution*, *Valdina* and *Maria-Isabel*.

We can add to these many shipwrecks of Chilian vessels during the past year. Among them was the *Sarah Ann*, whose crew was devoured by the natives of Oceanica. But even more terrible has been the severe monetary crisis, which has not even yet spent its fury, and the political ruin which for a year has threatened our little State. But amid all this Chili has much for which to congratulate herself. While every republic on the Continent, not even excepting our own, has been either engulfed in that curse of Spanish America, civil war, or on the verge of intestine commotion, she has quietly and honorably been working her way to that high place among nations which really seems her destiny. In internal improvements she is fast progressing. During 1857 she inaugurated the Santiago and Talca Railroad, which will open a world of undreamed-of wealth to her commerce, and will extend it to the banks of the Bio Bio River, where Yankee enterprise has found successful navigation for small steamers. This river brings from the slope of the Cordilleras the rich crops which have made Chili celebrated as a wheat-growing country. A line of telegraph has been established between these same cities, bringing Talca and the capital into closer relationship. Immense public buildings are in course of construction—dry docks, railroads, &c., are being planned or are already begun; and, above all, the public spirit of the country has become politically aroused;—men who never dreamed that they were capable of fashioning an idea into language are beginning to loom up, and have become leaders in the great effort to disenthrall their country from the oligarchic leading-strings in which for years it has been languishing. And they will do it.

But to return to the shipwrecks. I have long since and repeatedly called your readers' attention to the vast field for American enterprise offered by a successful navigation of the Straits of Magellan. It would be, in my opinion, and I have considered it with no little care, one of the best maritime speculations of the age. A line of tug steamers, with large supplies of provisions, at either end of the Straits, would enable vessels to shorten very materially their voyages around the Horn, furnish themselves with water and provisions for the still long voyage before them, and afford a means of correspondence with their owners. It must be years before the Isthmus can be made a cheap and available route of transportation, and any shortening of the voyage around Cape Horn, which can be accomplished with safety, and will be accompanied by manifest advantages of other kinds, must be of great interest and welcome to the ship-owner. Chili, I have no doubt, particularly now while the terrible lessons she has lately had read to her are fresh in her memory, would gladly aid any enterprise that had for its object the safe and successful navigation of the Straits of Magellan. It has, besides this, long since been contemplated placing a line of steamers between Havre and this port, which would afford speedy means of communicating with Europe from the Straits. I hope you will call attention to this not uninteresting subject.

In the letter of the correspondent of the *Mercurio* of this city, the writer, dating from New-York, says that, "The pretended outrage upon the American ship *Sportsman* has not produced any of those terrible denunciations from the Press of the United States, so common in cases between us and South American States." He further adds that the TIMES, though some anonymous correspondent, has been the only one who has taken much notice of it, and attributes the eagerness of said correspondent to an interest in the cargo or ship. The said correspondent being my own good self, I beg leave to say that I have not the remotest interest in said ship or in anything connected with her; and at the same time, beg leave further to convey to the TIMES the thanks of the reading community of Valparaiso for its notice of one of the most high-handed outrages that has ever been committed against our merchant marine and our flag.

The news which reached us by the last steamer of WALKER'S being made prisoner by the *Wabash*, has been received with no little favor here—I mean it has been considerably talked of; but prone as the Press of Chili is to vituperation on anything American, scarcely a word (unless from the *Mercurio*) has been said of the handsome conduct of our Government in quashing the fillibustering movement.

By-the-way, when on the subject of fillibusterism, the Peruvian Minister, who has been here for some weeks on a visit of espionage, received letters from his Government, per last mail, announcing the discovery of all the movements of a new expedition against Peru, under the auspices of General ECHENIQUE and VIVANCO. One LUIS LOMER, a naturalized American German, has entered into contracts with the Chiefs of the Revolution, by which they bind themselves in untold quantities of guano to him and his brother in return for 500 men to be brought from the United States, well equipped for disembarking at a given point on the Coast of Peru, and then joining themselves with VIVANCO'S forces. ECHENIQUE, who is here, admits the truth of all this, and says that it has been long in preparation. An attempt is being made to procure men for the Vivanco war-steamer *Apurimac*, but the Captain of the Port has until now prevented its success.

Señor Don FEDERICO BOURMAN, the new Spanish Minister, was received in Santiago on the 31st ult. by the President. The British Minister will be here next week, to embark on her British Majesty's ship *Monarch*, Admiral BRUCE, who is only awaiting the arrival of the new Admiral on the *Ganges*, 84, to return to England.

Madame ANNA BISHOP has been delighting Valparaiso audiences in Opera during two weeks past, and has been most warmly received. She has lost none of that charming manner and excellence of voice which has made her such a favorite in the United States.

In the steamer of to-day there goes to England M. COURCELLE SENEUIL, brother of the celebrated economist of that name. Mr. C. has been living a year in Santiago, and has so won upon the affections of the Government that they are sending him over to prepare the way for the Minister Plenipotentiary, who is to negotiate in that moneyed country the seven million loan, lately decreed by this Government. It seems that nothing can be done in Chili without a vast deal of exhibition and corresponding outlay. This loan might all have been taken in this city. HUTH, GRUNING & Co., who are the agents of ROTHSCHILDS, offered to take four millions of it, and at infinitely better figures than can now be obtained in England or Hamburg. But the necessary display was requisite; and while a French economist is traveling over Europe, inquiring who will lend Chili seven millions—Chili, whose credit is equal to our own, and deservedly so—her internal improvements are languishing for want of funds which were at her command. Besides, why show her poverty in men capable of undertaking such a mission, by sending a "Johnny Crapeau," whom she has hardly known a twelvemonth.

One of the morning papers has a slashing article, which I send you, going to prove how inevitable is the degeneracy of the Anglo-American race, and how nobly superior is that of time-honored Spanish America: "Nobility of soul," "generosity and truthfulness of character," (God save the mark!) and the like are compared to the innumerable degrading leveling-with-the-brute-creation epithets that are applied to us. It is earnestly complained of us that we do not take as much care of our breed of children as we do of horses, cattle, &c. The article is borrowed from that paragon of journals, the *Echo of the Pacific*, but it is mentioned here only to show the ravenous Ghoul-like appetite these papers have for any dirty tit-bit served up by their compeers. And in proof of the progressive spirit of the Spanish race—and I am writing from a point where i is the most so—let me give you an instance now occurring. Nearly two years since there died in Santiago a wealthy Englishman named BROWN, who left to this city two hundred thousand dollars with which to build a mammoth and much-needed Hospital, upon the sole condition that the city would subscribe another two hundred thousand. The time he gave them in which to do it was two years, now nearly expired, and not a step has been taken. Who will compare Anglo-Americanism to Hispano-Americanism after that? As regards the care they take in rearing children, let me give you a single item. The mortality, or I should rather say the number of persons buried, (for many die in Spanish America who know no knell, nor coffin, nor shroud,) in one single city, the capital, *in the month of December*, 1856, *was* 1,011. *The report for the same month of the year just ended is* 831. *Of the latter* 509 *were children.* You will remember this mortality is in a single city of hardly one hundred thousand inhabitants. In this city the mortality is frightful. Nor is this uncommon in Spanish America. Chili is probably the most healthy of all the Republics. What, then, must be the condition of the rest? So a moment of attention to the beam we read of, and then hours, if you choose, to the analysis of the mote in the eye of the Anglo-American.

A word now on politics and I'll let go your button-hole. The Cabinet has been reinforced by two new Ministers, both of whom are good men. RAFAEL SOTOMAYOR takes the Portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction, and MATIAS OVALLE that of Hacienda. The qualification for voters, (reading and writing, &c.,) are being gone through in the various departments preparatory to the Congressional elections in March. The *Liberal*, organ of the party of that name, made its appearance but once. Its editors, in their political creed, as given in the first and only number, offended half the party by preaching too broad a doctrine; the party disbanded, and is now quietly mixing in with the several incongruous elements that surround it. Gen. BULNES, the old war-horse of the South, who made the present incumbent President at the cost of oceans of blood in 1851, has returned from the quiet of his Hacienda, after coalescing with his old enemy, Gen. CRUZ, and taking a Hannibalian kind of oath, went to the Capitol, was embraced by the Pelucon Party, who number in their ranks the aristocracy and the wealth and the infinitely more powerful element, the clergy, buckled on his harness and places himself at their head. I now predict to you that either Gen. BULNES, or his favorite, whoever he may be, will be the next President of Chili. I do not doubt, however, that the next Congress will be composed of many of the most talented of the young men of Chili, and there are many such in the Republic; men who would do credit to any Congress, and whose entrance into the legislative halls will mark the beginning of a new era in this country. From this city we will send VICTORINO LASTARRIA, who, though a young man, has few equals in South America.

Business has been exceedingly dull here for weeks past. The news from England per last mail, and that for weeks from the United States, has rendered our money market terribly tight. The Government has aided us in some degree, by depositing $300,000 in gold and silver in the city bank, and in making heavy advances towards railroads, &c. The prudence of their measures has been severely called in question. Notwithstanding all this we have in the harbor this morning 77 vessels. Among the Americans are *Mary E. Balch*, *Morning Glory*, *Haynaya*, *Lizzie*, *Emeline*, *Atlas*, *Bertha*.

The crops of this year are now being cut, and are the largest ever known in Chili. There will be less loss in them also, owing to the introduction, during the last year, of numerous reaping and threshing machines.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Expected Arrival of Santa Anna—Treaty Between Spain and Mexico—Return of the Spanish Fleet—Close of the Opera—The Slave-Trade—Washington's Birthday.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

The friends and partisans of Gen. SANTA ANNA are expecting the arrival of the English steamer from St. Thomas, on which vessel they suppose he has taken passage for this place, whence he will proceed in a Spanish war steamer to assume the presidency for the "last time." It was first contemplated to send him in the *Benenzuela*, but she having sailed yesterday, he will have to go in another of more moderate dimensions. Quarters have been prepared for him at the house of a distinguished Mexican, and it is now a settled fact that he will return. What part Spain may play in the game is hard to tell at present, but it is generally believed that men and vessels-of-war have been promised in case of hostility on the part of the opposing faction. Spain will receive her full claims by virtue of a new treaty, the rough draft of which has been made here. No one mentions the armed expedition against Vera Cruz, as SANTA ANNA'S return removes all necessity for the employment of Her Majesty's troops. The *Mexico* took out a large number of exiles that were "biding their time" in Havana.

The Spanish squadron has returned from its cruise in the Gulf. The papers pronounce the discipline and efficiency of the men perfectly satisfactory, for which remarkable accomplishment they deserve universal approbation. I would suggest one thing to General CONCHA and the Admiral, now that he is perfecting the sailors in the exercise of the "big guns,"—the importance of schooling the officers and commanders of the vessels in the art of navigating. The *Benenzuela*, in leaving the harbor yesterday morning, was run aground in the widest and deepest part of the entrance, owing to the bungling of some one of her officers. It looked too bad to see the noble ship treated so roughly, particularly when the departure of the *Wabash*, a vessel twice as large, could make such a fine appearance. However, the great Spanish screw frigate was rescued from her perilous situation, and proceeded on her voyage. The pilot, as usual, will bear all the blame and receive a sound thrashing for having grounded her.

The sad death of the Marquis DE MALESPINA has brought the opera to a sudden close, inasmuch as the public would not be satisfied with Madame FREZZOLINI alone. Madame GAZZANIGA has received during her husband's illness every mark of sympathy and assistance from her admirers. He died of small-pox, but the real nature of his disease was not known until a few hours before his death, the physician taking it to be yellow fever. The Government, at the earnest petition of the artistes, has allowed them to rescind the contract for the remainder of the season, and the whole troupe will probably leave here on the *Cahawba*, on her next trip to New-York. I have been told by well-informed parties that MARETZEK has realized $68,000 over and above all his expenses, besides paying MARTY a considerable sum for last year's lease of the theatre. Next season the Tacon stock company intends to send for a company to Europe, to be composed of the best singers that can be procured. A celerated Cuban pianist has undertaken the commission. MARETZEK also leaves us with the intention of paying another visit to his "*Chere* Havana." Miss RAMOS remains with us to sing Zarzuelas, for which her voice is better adapted than for opera. The Spaniards are strong in their determination to support her.

Last Sunday the schooner *Angeline* and brig *Gov. Parris* sailed from this port, bound to the Coast of Africa. Several other vessels are reported as fitting out for the same destination. Since the arrival of the brig *Telegraph* with 600, I have heard of no other cargoes being landed, though it is reported that a large French propeller is expected with a lot of the so-called apprentices, but which will be gladly received as slaves.

Yesterday being WASHINGTON'S birthday, all the Yankee vessels in port hoisted their colors. Some of the most patriotic of the Americans celebrated the day with a champagne dinner at Guanabacoa. Most of the strangers have been frightened away by the deaths of several from the fever, so that the season may be cousidered as fairly over. The hotel-keepers will be ruined.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West Feb. 25, has arrived at this port. Gen. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, and the Maretzek Opera Troupe, are passengers. There is no news of interest.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate—The Postmaster at Chicago—Select Committee on Mr. Matteson's Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

Many nominations were sent to the Senate today, including that of Dr. JONES, as Postmaster at Washington, and B. F. WASHINGTON as Collector at San Francisco. There is no nomination for Marshal yet, but it is now said that ROBERT OULDS, of Georgetown, will be appointed.

The nomination of COOK, as Postmaster at Chicago, was considered, and opposed on the ground that the nominee is incompetent, and a defaulter. The matter was discussed with considerable acrimony, but there was no vote.

The Select Committee on MATTESON'S case, announced to-day, is considered very friendly to him. A majority of them are already committed against his expulsion. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed a large number of appointments made during the recess.

Dr. WM. JONES has been nominated Postmaster of Washington, in place of BERRETT, whose commission has expired.

The nomination of Mr. COOK as Postmaster of Chicago was warmly debated for two hours. The discussion involved questions concerning his moral integrity. Pending the question, the Executive Session adjourned.

HON. GEO. ASHMUN was before the Tariff Investigating Committee this morning. According to all accounts, he said he knew nothing whatever concerning the matters about which he had been interrogated.

The Matteson Investigating Committee will hold their first meeting on Wednesday.

Gen. WHITFIELD, in a letter received to-day, says that Gen. LANE'S party has served upon him a notice to quit Kansas, threatening that unless he shall do so that he (LANE) will assassinate him. Gen. W. adds that he has sent his family out of the Territory, but that he himself will remain. Gen. W. also says that house burnings and murders are frequent. In the County opposite St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. FORMAN and his family have been driven out, and several other persons living there killed; also one in the County above.

It is calculated by prominent Democrats that the Kansas and Minnesota bills combined will pass the Senate by six or eight, and the House by about fifteen majority.

Mr. SAMUEL MEDARY was to day confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Columbus.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

A communication was presented from the Legislature of Kentucky, offering a regiment of Volunteers for the Utah Army.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Texas, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Several memorials from the Legislature of Iowa, asking for lands for railroad purposes, were received.

Mr. KING reported a bill granting the Rome Arsenal to the State of New-York.

Mr. GREEN called up the bill for the admission of Kansas.

Messrs. GWIN and BRODERICK objected, as the Pacific Railroad bill had priority in the order of business.

It was decided that the bill should be taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, gave notice that he should offer a substitute providing for the admission of the States of Minnesota and Kansas together, hoping thereby to expedite business. He then proceeded to advocate the report of the majority of the Committee, remarking that the leading and controlling facts stated in that document, could not be successfully controverted. An attempt had been made in the minority reports to evade some of them, but they stood unassailed. He then passed to a personal explanation touching the statements in regard to the action of the Committee published in the New-York *Tribune*, which asserted that the majority of the Committee made a positive promise to Messrs. DOUGLAS and COLLAMER not to report till the succeeding Monday, and subsequently violated that agreement. He proceeded to show the falsity of this statement by a detail of the facts in the case.

A discussion of some length ensued between Messrs. GREEN and DOUGLAS, when the former proceeded. He said he had a substitute for the bill reported by the majority of the Committee, which he would offer at the proper time.

This substitute provided for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together, the object being to expedite the business before the Senate, so that other important questions might come up for consideration. He then argued the legality of the Kansas Constitution, contending that it was Republican in form, and was the legal choice of the people. The population of Kansas is sufficient to entitle her to one Representative, and the Constitution of the United States prescribes no specific number of inhabitants for the admission of a State. He referred to the unsettled state of the Territory as a powerful and overwhelming reason for the admission, for it would give peace and quietness to the Territory. He had received information to-day of a murder committed by parties opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and that General WHITFIELD had been driven from the Territory under threats of assassination. This, he said, was the reason of the absence of the Federal officers from Kansas. It is useless to cry "peace," when there will be none until Kansas comes into the Union.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, followed. He referred to the Missouri Compromise as having settled the Slavery agitation, and it being a fair bargain, he thought it unjust in the South, after receiving her portion of the advantage, to repudiate the compact. Who believed, he asked, in 1854, that Slavery would exist in Kansas? It was a well-settled principle that the power to regulate implied the power to prohibit. Mr. C. quoted instances to show where this power had been exercised, and referred to a case in Mississippi in 1796, as in point. He defended the Emigrant Aid Societies, denying that the emigrants from the North went to Kansas merely to vote, without designing to stay there. He referred to the fraudulent elections carried by interlopers from Missouri, and to other gross outrages into which the Government had never examined. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

Messrs. Seward, Harris, of Illinois, Grow, Curtis and Bishop were appointed the Special Committee to consider the resolutions for the expulsion of M MATTESON.

Mr. HARRIS was excused from serving, at his own request.

Resolutions were received from the Legislature of Washington Territory, declaring that Governor STEVENS' proclamation of martial law was patriotic and required for the peace of the Territory.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for information as to whether any money has been paid from the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1857, for the expenses of the Legislature, or alleged Legislature of Kansas. And if so, under what act, and from what fund.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Marine Underwriters, at Philadelphia, against any alteration of the law establishing the light-house system. Referred.

The House then discussed at some length the bill for the reorganization of the clerks and other employes of the House, pending a decision upon which an adjournment took place.

The Harney and Sumner Difficulty—The Tariff Investigation—Expected Trouble from the Keitt and Grow Affair—Lecompton—Mexican Affairs, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The charges preferred recently by Gen. HARNEY against Col. E. V. SUMNER, will probably be withdrawn. The sentiment among the army officers is quite unanimous against the General for having preferred them; the more so because it is not considered that his *Brevet* rank of General constitutes a sufficient reason for his refusal to meet Col. SUMNER in the field.

The failure of the witness WALCOT to answer the questions of the Tariff Investigating Committee, it is understood, has not succeeded in preventing exposures connected with that subject. On the contrary, it is said that the Committee are developing many important facts.

The Country will regret to learn that the events which disgraced the House of Representatives in connection with the recent difficulty between Messrs. KEITT and GROW, are still rankling in the breasts of some of the participants, and that there is yet danger of trouble to arise out of them. The two principals in that affair, as soon as opportunity presented itself frankly squared accounts before the House. Mr KEITT, especially, by manly confession that he was the aggressor, and an unequivocal expression of his apologetic regrets therefor, won the respect of many not usually accounted among his friends, and his dignified silence about the whole affair from that time to the present, indicates a sensible appreciation of the propriety of letting it pass, as one that had better be forgotten by all parties.

Unfortunately there are others who do not manifest the same philosophy. At least, one Southern gentleman, whose courage nobody doubts, is very restive in relation to the matter, and seems to think that something more is necessary to be done in order to efface a blow which he received in the melee from one who supposed him engaged in a free fight against GROW and his friends; and there are floating rumors that Mr. POTTER of Wisconsin will be, or has been, called upon to apologize publicly, or fight. Assuredly it will be better to let the veil fall over that entire transaction. Nobody supposes that any one is dishonored by a blow struck under misapprehension. If this be not so, then Hon. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, also, would be bound to take "pistols and coffee" with GROW, because the latter accidentally struck him in the face with a jerk of his head. The whole affair was a sudden ebullition—a Kilkenny shindy—all in mistake; and the honor and good name of all parties will be subserved by letting it rest just where it stands. Any other course will only give it a personal consequence which it does not merit, and aggravate matters rather than improve them.

We have no new facts in relation to the progress of the Lecompton swindle. Although those who are nearest the President persist in the boastful declaration that they have the matter all fixed, and that they have a certain and reliable majority in the House for the Lecompton fraud, they neither attempt to hurry the question before the body, nor to name the men whose already declared scruples against the scheme have been quieted by ample applications of Executive patronage. The thirty days within which Mr. BUCHANAN declared he would carry the measure through the House have already nearly expired,—but thus far I am well satisfied that its progress has been backward. The unanimity with which public sentiment at the North condemns the Lecompton scheme has alarmed many of those who voted against the Select Investigating Committee,—and some of these are now exceedingly doubtful of the propriety of committing the unpardonable sin of voting at last for the consummation of the Lecompton fraud. The cause of Lecompton is one not calculated to gain converts by delay; on the contrary it can only lose by time, examination and discussion.

The effort will unquestionably be made in both houses to amend the Kansas bill, by the insertion of a clause providing that the Legislature *shall* again submit the question of Slavery to the popular vote, under such checks and safeguards as will insure a fair and full expression of the popular will. This will be resisted by the Lecompton leaders, and if it shall be engrafted upon the bill at last, will insure the vote of a large body of Lecomptonites against the entire measure. Movements of this character will afford abundant opportunity to Northern men, who have been a little pliant heretofore, to take a firm and consistent stand with the advocates of justice and popular rights, against a measure which has no attractions for the nullifiers except it carries Slavery into Kansas, and fastens it there beyond present remedy.

Mr. HASKIN'S Committee to investigate the circumstances under which the Government purchase of the Wilkins or Willett's Point property was made, had its first organized meeting yesterday, and examined Governor FLOYD and Captain WRIGHT of the Engineer corps. The evidence, of course, is kept confidential by the Committee, but from what I learn outside it is safe to anticipate some extraordinary and ugly developments. The end will probably show that the sale of the Fort Snelling property at a ridiculously low figure, and the purchase of the Willett's Point, and of certain New-Bedford property at four times its value, all constituted grist for the same mill. Friend SCHELL has already been convicted of his connection with the Fort Snelling property, and Sub-Treasurer JOHN J. CISCO will not hesitate to swear that he paid $115,000 on the Willet's Point property to the order of the same individual. But I do not doubt that Mr. HASKIN will make thorough work of his investigation, and bring out all the facts in good time.

What's in the wind again with reference to Collector SCHELL, the Softs and the Wood organ in New-York? GEO. H. PURSER, Judge RUSSELL and ISAAC V. FOWLER are all understood to be operating here against the Collector. Mr. SCHELL is evidently destined to have a long battle of it, do what he may to conciliate the men who are pursuing him. Ex-Senator DICKINSON, too, has come under the ban of the aforesaid organ, quite recently. What *can* be the matter? Has the Hard-Shell ex-Senator withdrawn his recommendation of FLEUROT for that Bordeaux Consulate, or honestly confessed that he don't know anything good of the appointee? Surely, he has been guilty of *some* piece of honesty or other, else he could not have achieved the enmity of the "Jack Ketch of Editors," whom he had attempted to serve.

GEORGE N. SANDERS is here again, looking after his own interests in general, eating good oysters with an Ostend appetite, and smiling satisfactorily upon those who predict his ostracism by the President. If I were a sporting-man I would wager a dozen of MUMM'S best that his nomination goes to the Senate and is confirmed.

Miss FANNY MORANT, the talented tragedienne, whose versatile genius always commands the suffrages of Metropolitan patrons of the drama, closed a brief but successful engagement here last evening. Miss M., I believe, has not appeared before a New-York audience during several years past, and is little known therefore among you: but she possesses true merit, which will assure her success whenever she is brought out upon your boards under favorable auspices. She has a fine physique and is a studious and painstaking *artiste*, doing everything she undertakes well, stirring up the fountains of passion and feeling among her auditors, and avoiding altogether the exaggeration and rant which too often prove the most effective antidote to the deepest tragedy. In *Lucretia Borgia* and characters of that cast, she has few if any superiors. Last evening she played *Meg Merriles* and *Mrs. Haller* with great success,—but not more than she achieved the previous evening as *Constance* in the "Love Chase," and *Kate O'Brien* in "Perfection." She commences an engagement on Monday evening in Boston, where she will doubtless prove a decided attraction. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1858.

The Lecomptonites are evidently alarmed, else they would not have resolved in caucus to tack the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, upon the proposition to *force* Kansas in with the Lecompton Constitution. Of course this movement is nothing more nor less than a threat to the friends of Minnesota, that, clear and unobjectionable as is her application, it shall not be entertained except as a condition of the consummation of the repulsive Kansas fraud. The effect of this trick should be to unite all true representatives of Northern constituencies against a cause which relies for success upon such miserable artifices. No one can doubt that the independent proposition for the admission of Minnesota would be carried by an overwhelming majority whenever presented for the vote; and all the friends of Minnesota, who are opposed to Lecompton, have to do, is to reject the unnatural duet, if Kansas and Minnesota are tied together. This done, the separate and distinct proposition for the admission of Minnesota, in accordance with the terms of her enabling act, would be carried at once. Let no man suppose for a moment, therefore, that he can be excused from voting for the full fruition of the Kansas swindle, in the idea that it is necessary for the securement of justice to Minnesota.

Admiral ZEBMAN, of Mexico, with whom I had the conversation upon which I based my letter of Thursday last in relation to Mexican affairs, speaks very broken English, and is difficult to understand. To this fact he attributes some slight inaccuracies in my summary of his statements; and he requests me to say that he did not intend to be understood to speak disparagingly of COMONFORT, who is his friend, and for whom he has the highest respect. He wishes also to be relieved of the statement that it was he who released JUAREZ from Prison. That he was released by a force of 200 men, as stated, is true; but Admiral ZEBMAN does not claim to have had an agency in that matter. One point more: It was not ZEBMAN, but an Adjutant, who arrested ZULOAGA, at COMONFORT'S quarters, and by his orders, although the Admiral was present upon that occasion.

A movement is on foot for a reform in the system of appointing Chaplains in the United States service, and numerous memorials have been sent to Congress upon the subject. The memorialists represent that in the present system of Goverament Chaplaincies are divers anomalies and defects, such as the following, viz.: That Chaplains are appointed to their office, without any formal and sufficient inquiry into their professional standing and qualifications. That Chaplains are appointed for life, and no provision is made for retiring any who may become superannuated or otherwise disabled for the duties of their office; and thus it becomes possible that the whole number authorized by law may consist of such, to the entire prevention of religious and moral teaching to the Army and the Navy. That no report is required of the amount of service rendered by any Chaplain. That the designation of Chaplains to particular posts or vessels, is made without due regard to their specific adaptation to such post or vessel.

In view of all this, the memorialists pray for an increase of a number of Chaplains authorized for the Army and for the Navy, upon the principle that a Christian Government should furnish adequate religious instruction to to those who, in Government service, are deprived of it. To require that no person shall be eligible to the office of Chaplain, who shall not produce formal and official testimonials of his good religious and ecclesiastical standing, and of his qualifications for the special duties of the office. To make no more life appointments to the Chaplaincy of either Army or Navy. To retire upon a reasonable salary such Chaplains now in commission as may be by reason of age or infirmity disabled from effective service. To require of all Chaplains to either Army or Navy, stated reports of the service rendered, together with statistical and other information connected therewith, and that an abstract of the whole may accompany the President's Message. To designate Chaplains to particular posts or vessels, with due regard to the matter of their adaptedness to such posts or vessels, and to secure to each Chaplain so designated, all proper facilities for the stated religious instruction of the men, and for the conduct of divine worship among them. The subject certainly is deserving attention. S.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

The Maryland Legislature, to-day, rejected a series of resolutions sustaining Mr. BUCHANAN on the Kansas question, by 44 nays to 1 yea. The Democrats voted against it on account of the amendment made by the American members.

News from Mexico and Texas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 1.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand, and contain the details of the Mexican news brought by the steamer *Tennessee*, at that port, also the latest news from TEXAS.

The correspondent of the *Eco Nacional* writes from Cuernavaca, on the 29th of January, that 300 bandits attacked Iguala, and were repulsed. GAONA, one of their leaders, was killed. They then made a descent at Tepecoacuilco, which they captured, committing a number of murders and assassinations. VICARIO had marched against them, with a strong force.

The Galveston *News* notices a report that SEYMOUR, the Hartford defaulter, passed through that city on his way to Mexico. The Austin correspondent of the *News* says, that the Texas Legislature have passed an act providing that the entire public domain of the State is for sale at fixed prices, in lots varying at from 160 to 1,280 acres. The prices are to range from $1 25 to $2 per acre.

The Waco (Texas) *Southerner* says that the Indians were quiet on the frontier. The panic had subsided, and the pioneers were returning to their homes.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. ELY presented a memorial from the Common Council of the City of New-York, asking the passage of a bill for the protection of gas consumers.

The annual report of the Marine Hospital was presented.

The bill in relation to the local assessments in Brooklyn came up from the Assembly amended.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to non-concur in amendments. Adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. NOXON, a bill giving to married women the right to dispose of property by will, and making the widow the ultimate heir of the husband.

RESOLUTION OFFERED.

By Mr. LAPLIN, ordering the Clerk of the Senate to report what railroads have not reported assessments of the years 1856 and 1857.

The Senate, in a Committee of the Whole, considered the following bills:

A bill to amend the general act relative to State prisons, increasing the powers of those in charge, and then reported progress.

A bill to amend the Charter of the village of Tonawanda. Ordered to a third reading. Read a third time, and passed.

ASSEMBLY..ALBANY, Monday, March 1.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock. The attendance was very slim.

The Secretary of State submitted the annual criminal statistics of the State.

The bill appropriating a State tax to the amount of $1,073,786, for the support of Schools, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

For the relief of Hicksville and Cold Spring, and Westchester County Railroads.

Against increased aid to insane paupers.

To repeal the act exempting the lands of the Beckett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad from taxation.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. C. BOUGHTON, to require Savings Banks to report annually, on the 1st of January, the amounts of deposits and the names of depositors.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, to prohibit the deposit of bonds and mortgages as bank securities.

Mr. HUBBARD introduced a joint resolution appointing MILLARD FILLMORE, HORATIO SEYMOUR and BENJ. F. BUTLER, Commissioners to negotiate with the State of New-Jersey relative to the removal of Quarantine—laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, to exempt firemen from taxation to the amount of $500.

By Mr. TAPPEN, to amend the act providing for the appraisal of lands taken for the Lake Ontario and Auburn Railroad, by providing that the lands may be appraised when $1,400 per mile for the Railroad has been subscribed.

By Mr. CHURCH, to organize the Assembly District Courts and to regulate the same.

By Mr. MCNETT, to prevent the payment of the wages of laborers except in coin or secured State money.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HART, requiring a report from the Commissioners on the claims of soldiers of the War of 1812. Adopted. Also, that no leave of absence be granted, except in cases of necessity. Laid over.

By Mr. GODARD, requiring the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report on contested seats. Laid over.

By Mr. HALL, requiring reports of unclaimed dividends, and of the outstanding circulation of banks closing their business. Adopted.

After much debate, the bill to extend the time allowed to receivers, to settle the affairs of insolvent banks, was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly then adjourned.

A Route for the Escape of the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 1.

The *Leader* learns from Father DESMET, a Catholic Missionary, who has spent many years among the Indian tribes, that on either slope of the Rocky Mountains there is a perfectly practicable and easy route north from Salt Lake to the British Possessions. Father D. has traveled the route several times with light wagons. He gives it as his conviction that if the Mormons leave their present location they will proceed northward to New-Caledonia, British America, and settle at the base of the Portage Mountains, near the 49th parallel. The route is described in detail. The country and climate is stated to be eminently superior in every respect to that of Utah. The *Leader* calls the special attention of the War Department and the public to its articles.

Connecticut Politics—Another Contradiction.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, March 1.

The dispatch sent from here on Saturday relative to the Democratic Caucus on Friday is false. The original dispatch is simply true, and will be sustained by reliable testimony.

Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 1.

The steamer *Henry A. Jones* caught fire and burned to the water's edge on Saturday night, forty miles above here. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $15,000; insured $10,000.

Death of an Old Steamboat Captain.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 1.

J. B. SIMMONS, an old steamboat Captain, engaged for 32 years in the Cincinnati and Louisville trade, died of congestion of the lungs yesterday.

The Boston Daily Ledger.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

The Boston *Daily Ledger* having refused to indorse the Lecompton Constitution, twenty-one Custom-House officials have ordered it stopped. The paper will, of course, be continued.

The Star of the South at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the South* arrived here from New-York in seventy hours. All well.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, March 1.

The Dauphin County Democratic Convention, to-day, passed resolutions, indorsing the admittance of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 1.

J. B. SHEARS, *alias* WILFORD, supposed to be the leader of the Indiana gang of counterfeiters, was arrested here on Saturday night. A large amount of bogus coin was found in his possession.

The Schooner Margaret Ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, March 1.

The schooner *Margaret*, Capt. REINHART, from Baltimore, for Boston, with a cargo of corn, went ashore yesterday on the Hedge Fence, Martha's Vineyard, where she remains this morning.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places	Time Mar. 1.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Philadelphia	M.	N. N.E.	41°as	Cloudy.
Washington	M.	N.	43°as	Overcast.
Boston, Mass	M.	E.	43°as	Rain'g since 9 A.M.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	39°as	Mild and pleasant.
New-York	M.	N.	41°as	Cloudy, like rain.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	—	46°as	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	M.	N.N.W.	41°as	Barometer 28.86.
Calais, Me.	M.	S. E.	42°as

THE MORMONS.

Character of the Mormon Leaders—Will the Mormons Emigrate?—Probabilities of their Return to Missouri—The Secret Temple in Jackson County—Determination of Brigham Young to Resist—Fanaticism of his Followers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858.

In the time of JOE SMITH, the Mormon Prophet, that personage found considerable difficulty in managing his most influential disciples. But, when they refused to believe new theories, or to go on certain missions, or to give adequate pecuniary aid to the cause, he would manage to attain his object, and retain their support, by being delivered of a new revelation. These revelations were, generally, little webs of argument interwoven with arbitrary assertions, wherein the individual, or individuals, offending, flattered to gladness by the Lord's special attention, were ensnared like so many flies. Some of these, along with those of a more spiritual cast, and others that SMITH allowed his head disciples to be delivered of, have been gathered into a printed volume, called the "Book of Doctrines and Covenants," which is more perused than the Mormon Bible. In it one gets a glimpse of the foundation doctrines of the present Church, but a perusal of the outside revelations is necessary before one fully sees Mormonism, glaring with the Yankee signet of "dollars and cents," and the stains of low desires. Since SMITH'S death, the occasions upon which BRIGHAM YOUNG has attempted to enunciate direct revelations have been few, and, unlike the Prophet's half-persuasive inspirations, his are mere commands, ungarnished with rhetoric or argument. About the last of the kind, directing the present location of the Mormons, was given forth the morning after the encampment of the first company of pioneers upon the present site of Great Salt Lake City. By abstaining from the direct assertion of revelations, YOUNG has rather increased than diminished his power over the Mormons. He possesses considerable caution and judgment, and not even such unfortunate events as the ravages of the crickets and grasshoppers caused him to make any unqualified assertions to quiet the voices of hunger, while, at the same time, he triumphantly pointed to his former exhortations to have the surplus grain hoarded instead of trafficked to the Gentiles.

KIMBALL is of a more visionary character, and, once in a while, gives the outlines of a prophetic revelation, keeping clear, however, of offence to YOUNG by avoiding new theories. As for WELLS, he never was supposed to be guilty of revealing anything by words but what urgent business called for. The Twelve are very fond of their little revelations suited to their particular exigencies, when away from BRIGHAM'S eye; but are content to merely rearrange the doctrinal patchwork when in his presence, and none of their new points are considered aught else than theories until approved of by him. It will, therefore, be seen that YOUNG, although he maintains a cautious reserve, and makes no vain boasts of his power of receiving revelations, has so wrought the enchantment of his authority as to occupy a higher appreciation in the index of divinity than JOE SMITH in his palmiest day. The greater body of the Mormons receive the assertions of YOUNG as coming from a mind continually illumed by revelation, and according to the prominence he gives those assertions so are they exalted in the eyes of his disciples. Nothing is clearer, then than the fact that YOUNG, when he puts forth any unmodified prophecy concerning the future movements of the Mormons, has fully considered its meaning, and intends to sustain it if possible.

In the Winter of 1855 I heard BRIGHAM YOUNG deliver a discourse in the Tabernacle, wherein he discouraged outside settlement, particularly that of San Bernardino, and tried to throw a light of sanctity over the individual misfortunes of his disciples. The pith of the sermon was contained in the following remarks: "Now, brethren, mark my words; whenever any portion of this people find a place where the soil is excellent and the climate mild, a place, in fact, where they can live with but little work, there they will find persecution and will be driven out. It has been so in all the places where this people have sojourned, and will be so in any place of settlement with more favorable circumstances than are to be found here. And I tel you, brethren, when this people again move, it will not be West into California, nor North into Oregon, nor South into Mexico." This was spoken with an emphasis and tone of voice that seemed to give it the intentional cast of a rigid prophecy, and, as such, it is recorded in the memory of half of Utah's population. From the last sentence, the only conclusion deducible was that the next immigration would be eastward. And that such a migration is the general intention of the Mormons, when they finally quit Utah, I will now endeavor to show.

Before the Mormons abandened Jackson County, Mo., a chosen number secretly laid the foundation of the future Temple, and then, carefully covering all traces of their work with dirt, planted it ever. The location of this spot is held as a church secret. The idea of shortly returning to build this Temple is continually fostered by new anecdotes, passing current from time to time, to the effect that the Lord is softening the hearts of the people of Jackson County, who desire their return; that some of the present possessors refuse to sell the land wrested from the Mormons, professing to only hold it in trust until their return, &c.

Those different off-shoots from Mormonism, known as Rigdonites, Strangites, Wm. Smithites, Gladdenites, &c., though differing as to the true successor of JOE SMITH, look back to him as their foundation pillar, and forward to the Jackson County Millenium. And, it is said, that the number of Mormons passively residing in the States is large; while returning missionaries report finding in those localities where the Mormons formerly had their head-quarters, hundreds secretly professing Mormonism, and awaiting the gathering. This faithfulness to religious views is nothing new in the world, but the unity of Mormon designs is worthy of notice in this connection. The individual object of a pilgrimage to Utah is to undergo the secret ceremony known as "receiving endowments," after which each Mormon considers himself duly ticketed for Zion. Some of the men turn again to the States to bide the good time. Two years ago an old gentleman quietly proposed to lead back five hundred wagons to Jackson County direct, and appointed a secret rendezvous in the mountains. Two weeks after his departure, YOUNG publicly and significantly remarked, "He is still *waiting* there." Among YOUNG'S arguments for the Saints to remain together, and build towns in spite of expectant mobs, is one that thus they are perfecting themselves, not only in religious knowledge and duties, but also, in the matter of architecture, which will be an essential thing in Zion.

A leading Mormon once informed me that the causes that should bring the Saints back to Jackson County would not be of a hostile nature, but the result of a softening of Gentile feelings towards them, causing many of the latter to embrace Mormonism, polygamy, wives and all. This does not, however, accord with the sentiments of the majority of Mormons, who, with desires, no doubt, equal to their belief, point to a bloody end of Gentile domination; besides, in view of Mormon conduct and bigotry, it places the Christian forbearance of the Gentiles too high, even for a miracle. Again, the leaders inform the people that the insect pests of Utah will reappear in the East, and ravage its fields until the rich men of the world shall come to Utah, and give their gold for its weight of grain; non-contributors to Zion's golden pavement will, it is likely, be excluded.

It may be claimed that the Mormons will be content to quietly await some special miracle that shall bring them back to Jackson County; such, however, is not in accordance with YOUNG'S teachings, or his disciples' past practice. His maxim is "The Lord helps none who will not help themselves;" and this maxim explains the prosperity of Mormonism, its follies and its virtues.

In all of the numerous Mormon sermons I have heard at their meetings, and in all of their acts, I can find no preparation for any future migration to any other point of the compass than East. The Salmon River station has never been, really, considered a Mormon settlement. It is a sort of Botany Bay, established for the double purpose of punishing men who are too sensually eager to carry out the doctrine of polygamy, and securing an influence among the Oregon Indians. Men overstepping the bounds of propriety in their desire to obtain wives, are sent on long missions to this place, and refused the company of white females, in hopes they will marry squaws. As KIMBALL remarked to some of them, "Brethren, we are *determined* to bring you to it." Beyond the boundary line of Utah, no Northern settlement has been made, although, by only traveling 120 miles from Great Salt Lake city, the Mormons could have availed themselves of the free grants of land in Oregon. The location of one hundred families in Carson and Wash-ho Valleys was to serve some other object than permanent settlement; and the title of missionaries was applied to the appointees. The establishment of a station in New-Mexico, called Los Vegas, was for the purpose of working the lead mines discovered there. No attempt has been made to explore the Southern country. In 1856, when THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, then a Mormon merchant, endeavored to organize an expedition to traverse the same region of country now being explored by Lieut. IVES, he met with such opposition from the Mormon leaders as to force him to abandon the idea.

Of all things the Mormons least understand, one is political principles. Although they all prate about constitutional rights, very few of them know anything about the Constitution of the United States. They have shut themselves up in a contracted circle of illiberal theological views, and outside of that they recognize no point of reason. The very few books they possess are their own doctrinal works. Aside from private affairs, the doctrines and interests of the Church are the sole topics of fireside and street conversation. No political element exists, because YOUNG allows it nothing to feed upon. He selects, prior to each election, the civil officers whom he wishes elected, and these are the only candidates. Once, some of the candidates being objectionable, an opposition ticket was brought out, with unexceptional Mormon names replacing those of the obnoxious individuals; but YOUNG soon forced this ticket to be withdrawn; since then he has had no opposition in this line. At the election each ballot is numbered, and each voter's name is placed opposite the number of his ballot in a book as he votes. Thus all republican expression of opinion is circumvented. Nor is YOUNG content with delegating persons to carry out his will; he generally likes to have a close supervision of their labors. It is so at each legislative session, and was so at the Constitutional Convention two years ago. When the latter body was about to finish with the adoption of a Constitution, YOUNG was present by invitation, and forced amendments with all the arrogance of a bitter partisan leader. People who, in sight of the present progress and necessities of political compact, cast aside the all-sustaining principles of individual independence, are fit to become blind slaves of some cunning leader. The cringing subjects of a despotic Prince, or the most bigoted worshiper of the Pope of Rome, are not held by a more slavish tenure, for they possess certain acknowledged and unalterable rights, while the Mormons hold themselves subject always to the immediate will of BRIGHAM YOUNG, believing, as they do, that what he does is a divine necessity. It is not uncommon to hear such language as this piece of blasphemy from Mormon lips: "BRIGHAM YOUNG is my God. He is as good a God as I want. He is the only God to whom I must look, and whom I must obey." I am not sure but that the secret revelations of Mormonism appoint YOUNG to an earthly godhead.

Enough has been intimated for YOUNG to know that the arrest and punishment of himself and confederates is contemplated by the Government. No one acquainted with his character will believe that he can be quietly captured. He will exhaust all the power and resources at his command, even to the last fanatic life, ere he yields up his ambitious dignities and hopes. He knows that with one backward step his power goes into the abyss of oblivion; his only resource is onward for life or ruin. To retreat from his mountain settlements would be as demoralizing as a series of defeats. How he will be supported by his followers can be judged from those facts I have heretofore presented.

I consider it but hardly necessary for me to say that but little reliance can be placed in the reports lately received from Los Angelos, to the effect that the San Bernardino Mormons were returning. I fear we will soon hear, however, of much suffering among our troops in their Winter quarters.

MAHOMET.

THE ARMY.

The St. Louis *Leader* publishes a voluminous correspondence from the head-quarters of the Utah Expedition at Camp Scott. We copy some interesting portions:

HARDSHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Dec. 16.—Cold weather has fairly set in with a vengeance, and the north wind comes nowling down from the Utah Mountains with incredible bitterness. Col. BEE and Lieut. and Adjutant HILL, and Lieut. DESHLER are busily occupied in drilling the officers and noncommissioned officers in the manual and platoon exercise of the rifle, and seem to be well pleased with the attention and progress of their recruits. ELI DUPONT, a mountaineer, who was sent back to Laramie a month or six weeks ago with dispatches by Col. JOHNSTON, arrived in the Head-quarters camp to-day. He reports the snow as nowhere altogether impassable for pack animals, but still difficult to overcome in many places, and especially in the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains and the Rocky Ridge, and that the mail had been obliged to abandon their wagons and take to packing. He mentions nothing else of importance. Our new house, for we have worked like any quantity of sticks breaking, is finished, chimneys and all, and to-night we took possession of it. It is a first-rate little cabin, sixteen feet by fourteen, six feet high in the walls, constructed of heavy solid cot onwood logs, (my shoulders will sche at the mere mention of them ever again, as we had to carry them instead of hauling them with a team,) and the chimney is a complete gem. It does not smoke, and would stand a round or two from a siege gun, I almost think, it is so compactly put up. Our canvas arrangement was the best in the lower camp, but this barns the iron despised wagon sheet fixing. No one in all the command has one anything like so good. In consequence of an unconstitutional (to some, at least, but, thank goodness! not to me,) interference with the sale of whisky and other intoxicating beverages by the powers that be, we could not have a "house-warming" in the usual acceptation of the term, but in my idea some good tea, albeit minus sugar or milk, answered very well. If it will now only have the complaisance to snow like a rat with its foot in a trap, and blow likewise a fitting accompaniment to the snow, we will be the jolliest set of beggars out, at finding ourselves able to bid defiance to all changes of weather. For my part, I have been sleeping in a wagon since we came here, and as a bed-chamber of that description is neither air nor wind nor water nor snow-tight when the cover is as old as mine, I have found it rather airy with the thermometer every night and morning *from* 10° *below zero* to some unknown quantity that way. Joking apart, this campaign is a hard and trying one on men, where the axe is employed instead of the rifle, and all man's exertions continually fail in keeping himself from freezing. I have soldiered in a climate where I have seen the thermometer many times at 140°, and marched for days and weeks together across barren sunny plains almost destitute of water, but the extreme of heat never had the same enervating, prostrating influence upon me, that this fierce cold has; *mind and body seem alike chilled, alike* incapable of active exertion.

LIFE IN THE CAMP.

December 21.—Suppose I give you an idea of our life in camp. At early dawn, 6½ A. M., the bugles sound the *reveille*, and every one turns out on parade, hail or snow, calm or stormy, no matter what the morning may be. Then at 7 A. M. comes breakfast-call, and at 8½ A. M. first call for guard-mounting, which most important ceremony takes place ten minutes after. At 9 A. M. the guard, which marched off the previous day, is summoned by the fatigue call, and goes to work chopping and hauling wood for the officers, and performing whatever labor may be required in camp, and at the same hour, 9 A. M., "A" company falls in for drill for an hour. "A" company being dismissed at 10 A. M., "B" company takes its turn at 10 A. M., at the manual of arms, and different facings, till 12 M., when the dinner call, and recall from fatigue being sounded, the company is dismissed, and the fatigue come in and go to dinner. At 1 P. M., the fatigue party goes to work at something or other, and "C" company falls in for drill till 2 P. M. Then comes "D" company, which is dismissed at 3 P. M., and at 3½ P. M. the fatigue party are recalled for the day. Our guard consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and twenty-seven men, and as we have eight lieutenants, twelve duty sergeants, sixteen corporals, and 270 privates, in our battalion, the tour of guard does not come round distressingly often, though walking post in these awful nights is a severe trial at any time. In addition to other duties, a pretty large number of the men are employed in building bake houses and meat houses, for smoking the best parts of the cattle slaughtered, and in various ways. But to return to our day's history. "Retreat" sounds at sunset, and the rolls are called by the first sergeants, the reports are collected by the adjutant, arms are inspected by the company officers, and the companies are dismissed. Tattoo at 8 P. M., and the signal to extinguish lights and preserve quiet in tents sounds in fifteen minutes after, and the volunteer's day is over. Scarcely anything occurs to distu[r]b the monotony of our lives in these Winter quarters.

Those off duty have enough to occupy themselves about their tents and huts in cooking, carrying wood and water, and performing all the various et ceteras of a life in camp. The cold is too great to permit out-door exercise in hunting being pleasant; and if it was not, all game has run off, I expect, since the arrival of our command. Hard frozen snow covers all nature, and if anything stops here that can fly or run away, why it is a greater fool than I have generally been in the habit of meeting. *Our rations have been cut down nearly a half;* and in this rigorous climate, not having enough to eat tells upon a man's temper and capabilities considerably. *The meat is the worst possible kind of tough bull,* consisting of those misguided oxen who crossed the plains with teams this Summer, worn to the bone almost, and who were foolish enough not to die before they got here. You are aware, of course, that the Cheyennes took all the cattle intended to feed us, near Fort Kearney, and so we are reduced to the unfortunate draught animals. Bacon, three-quarters of a pound, is issued once in ten days, and serves us to fry our meat and shorten our bread. But with al we strive to keep up a good heart and flicker round generally, reserving to ourselves the privilege of paying it all out on the Mormons if we can get at them. They do say that we will have some fine shooting in the mountains next Spring, and I only hope they may be half as good as their words.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MESSAGE—INDICTMENT OF THE MORMON LEADERS FOR TREASON, &c.

The annual Message of BRIGHAM YOUNG to the Legislature of Utah was delivered on the 15th of December. It opens with a general review of the year, and bestows high praise upon the persevering efforts of the "Saints," unaided by appropriations from the Territorial Legislature, to extend the area of tillable land and widen the field of industrial pursuit. A laudable emulation among the agricultural population has been fostered by the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society," an association which holds annual Fairs for the distribution of prizes, establishes series of lectures on industrial pursuits, and strives in various ways to secure the full development of the resources of the Territory. In view of the assistance thus rendered, BRIGHAM considers further special legislation for the agricultural interest unnecessary. The manufacturing industry of the Mormons is assiduously applied to the home supply; yet a serious drawback is felt in consequence of the want of raw materials, such as sugar-cane, cotton, wool and dye-stuffs. A part of this deficiency, however, appears in a fair way to be remedied. The Chinese sugar cane (Sorghum) has been cultivated in several localities with success. A small crop of cotton has recently been raised in the Southern settlements. Indigo has also been raised with fair success. Madder can be cultivated in all the settlements. The wool crop, it is thought, may be made productive by the bestowal of more care upon the stock of sheep. An iron furnace has been established, but the manufacture has not been prosecuted with the degree of success that was anticipated. The Governor, however, is hopeful, and urges the faithful to give attention to the facilities already existing for the supply of the home market. The schools are prospering. Each Ward has one or more comfortable schoolhouses.

Indian affairs next claim attention. BRIGHAM distinctly denies that the Mormons are in complicity with the savages in any of their attacks on emigrants, and seizes the occasion to berate "the lying and corrupt presses throughout the Union," which have sent forth "a united and prolonged howl of base slander and false accusation" against the Mormons for having incited the Indians to bloody deeds. He recommends a continuance of humane policy towards the savages, the expense of whose care and support has fallen almost exclusively upon the inhabitants of the Territory. The Federal Government is roundly censured for its neglect of the Indian tribes.

The stoppage of the Utah mail provokes a strong expression of opinion from the Governor. The mail contract was awarded in the Fall of 1856 to HIRAM KIMBALL, a Mormon, at the rate of $23,000 per annum. The Governor declares that the payments were not punctual, and adds that the Post-Office Department took "an unjust and unwarrantable advantage of a clause wisely designed for the protection of public rights, tyrannically disannulled the contract, alleging, as cause for such outrageous usurpation, naught but a failure in commencing the service at the time required, when they well knew that service was put upon the route weeks before the arrival of the acceptance of the bid, unduly detained through the fault of their pet contractor, and bolstering that allegation with the false and slanderous assertion, 'the unsettled state of things at Salt Lake rendering the mails unsafe under present circumstances.'"

In connection with this subject occurs the first threat against the Government contained in the Message. BRIGHAM says:

"It is a matter of deep regret that officers of a Government, founded at so great a sacrifice by our forefathers, upon 'a land choice above all other lands,' have become so sunken in degradation as to have utterly lost sight of those pure and just principles embodied in the Constitution, and prefer, in the mad pursuit of low, groveling and selfish aims, to adopt and carry out that suicidal policy, *a persistence in which can but end in rending to pieces a nation that otherwise might become the happiest and most powerful on the globe.* Reckless office-holders and office-seekers have their poisoned fangs so deeply buried in the vitals of the body politic, and are so thoroughly organized and drilled in the defence and attack of the spoils, while the tradesmen, the mechanics, the husbandmen and the humble laborers—the real virtue and sound intelligence of the Republic—are so busily occupied in their daily toil, and, except here and there a few, are so little aware of the dire portent of the future, and of the measures necessary for insuring public tranquility, that it is a discouraging task to attempt arresting the turbid current of official corruption that would sweep every vestige of truth, virtue and human rights from our unhappy country; but *the crimsoned satellites of plunder, oppression and usurpation may rest assured that every friend of liberty will resist their destructive progress,* and stand fast by the Constitution and all laws conformable therewith."

And again:

"Even since the more odious features in the Ordinance of '57 have been omitted in the Organic acts more recently passed by Congress for Territories, which acts are but illegal patterns after that unconstitutional ordinance, officers are appointed to rule over American citizens in Territories, and to have a voice in the enactment, adjudication and execution of Territorial laws; and, worse still, those officers are frequently appointed from a class well known, through the rightfully-expressed wishes of large majorities, to be justly objected to by those whom they are appointed to govern. Call you that republican? *It is British colonial vassalage,* unconstitutionally perpetuated by tyranny and usurpation in the powers that be."

After an attack upon the character of the former Government officials in Utah, BRIGHAM proceeds to treat of the Army. On this point he is very savage and threatening. A determination to resist to the death is expressed with emphatic clearness. We copy:

"Time glided by, and travelers and newspapers began to confirm the rumor that the present Executive and a part of his Cabinet had yielded to the rabid clamor raised against Utah by lying editors, corrupt demagogues, heartless office-hunters and the ignorant rabble, incited by numbers of the hireling clergy, and were about to send an army to Utah, with the sole and avowed purpose, as published in almost every newspaper, of compelling American citizens, peacefully, loyally and lawfully occupying American soil, to forego the dearest constitutional rights, to abandon their religion, to wallow in the mire and worship at the shrine of modern civilization and Christianity, or be expelled from the country or exterminated. Where now are constitutional rights? Who is laying the axe at the root of the tree of liberty? Who are the usurpers? Who the tyrants? Who the traitors? Most assuredly, those who are madly urging measures to subvert the genius of free institutions and those principles of liberty upon which our Government is based.

It must needs be that President BUCHANAN, if he has ordered an army to Utah as reported—for he has not officially notified me of such a movement by his order—has at length succumbed, either of choice or through being overcome, to the cruel and nefarious counsels of those enemies, and is endeavoring to carry out *a usurpation of power which of right only belongs to the people,* by appointing civil officers known to be justly objectionable to freemen, and sending a so-called army under mere color of law to force those officers upon us at the point of the bayonet, and to form a nucleus for the collection and protection of every gambler, cut-throat, whoremaster and scoundrel who may choose to follow in their train. *Such a treasonable system of operations will never be endured nor even countenanced,* by any person possessed of the least spark of patriotism and love of constitutional liberty."

Legislative measures of resistance are recommended:

"Fully aware, as has been justly written, that 'patriotism does not consist in aiding Government in every base or stupid act it may perform, but rather in paralyzing its power when it violates vested rights, affronts insulted justice and assumes undelegated authority,' and knowing that the so-called army, reported to be on its way to Utah, was an undisguised mob if not sent by the President of the United States, and if sent by him, in the manner and for the purpose alleged in all the information permitted to reach us, was no less a mob, though in the latter event acting under color of law, upon learning its near approach I issued, as in constitutional duty bound, a proclamation expressly forbidding all bodies of armed men, under whatsoever name or by whomsoever sent, to come within the bounds of this Territory. That so-called army, or, more strictly speaking, mob, refused to obey that proclamation, copies of which were officially furnished them, and prosecuted their march to the neighborhood of Forts Bridger and Supply, (which were vacated and burnt upon their approach,) where it is said they intend to winter. *Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest that you take such measures as your enlightened judgment may dictate to insure public tranquility,* and protect, preserve and perpetuate inviolate those inalienable constitutional rights which have descended to us a rich legacy from our forefathers."

Resistance is declared to be a duty:

"No one has denied, or wishes to deny, the right of the Government to send its troops when, where and as it pleases, so it is but done clearly within the authorities and limitations of the Constitution, and for the safety and welfare of the people; but when it sends them clearly without the pale of those authorities and limitations, unconstitutionally to oppress the people, as is the case in the so-called army sent to Utah, *it commits a treason against itself which commands the resistance of all good men, or freedom will depart our nation.*"

In conclusion, the Governor says:

"In compliance with a long-established custom in appointing officers not of the people's electing, which the Supreme Court of the United States would at once, in justice, decide to be unconstitutional, we have petitioned and petitioned that good men be appointed, until that hope is exhausted; and we have long enough borne the insults and outrages of lawless officials, until we are compelled, in self-defence, to assert and maintain that great Constitutional right of the governed to officers of their own election, and local laws of their own enactment. That the President and counsellors, aiders and abettors of the present treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of a Territory of the United States, may reconsider their course and retrace their steps, is earnestly to be desired; but in either event our trust and confidence are in that Being who, at His pleasure, rules among the armies of Heaven and controls the wrath of the children of men, *and most cheerfully should we be able to abide the issue.*

"Permit me to tender you my entire confidence that your deliberations will be distinguished by that wisdom, unanimity and love of justice that has ever marked the counsels of our Legislative Assemblies, and the assurance of my hearty cooperation in every measure you adopt for promoting the true interests of *a Territory beloved by us for its very isolation and forbidding aspect;* for here, if anywhere upon this footstool of our God, have we the privilege and prospect of being able to secure and enjoy those inestimable rights of civil and religious liberty, which the beneficent Creator of all mankind has, in His mercy, made indefeasible, and perpetuate them upon a broader and firmer basis for the benefit of ourselves, of our children, and our children's children, until peace shall be restored to our distracted country.

BRIGHAM YOUNG."

On the 21st December, the Territorial Legislature adopted a series of resolutions indorsing BRIGHAM'S views, and declaring:

"That we hold ourselves, our means and influence in readiness to sustain his Excellency Governor YOUNG in every act he may perform or dictate, in accordance with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, and the laws of Utah for the protection of the lives, peace and prosperity of the people of this Territory.

That, while we deprecate the bitter hostility manifested toward a most loyal and innocent people by the present Administration of the General Government, we will continue to resist any attempt on the part of the Administration to bring us into a state of vassalage by appointing, contrary to the Constitution, officers whom the people have neither vote nor voice in electing; nor shall any persons appointed to office for Utah by the present Administration, either qualify for or assume and discharge, within the limits of this Territory, the functions of the offices to which they have been appointed, so long as our Territory is menaced by an invading army, for such an army cannot have been sent to protect either the citizens or the passing emigration, but is manifestly sent to aid in trampling upon American liberty,) nor so long as such appointees are so pusillanimous as to require a numerous armed force to attend their beck to enable them to carry out their traitorous designs, concocted for the sake of depriving American citizens of their indefeasible and vested rights.

On the 30th December, at Camp Scott, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court returned an indictment for treason against the Mormon leaders, based upon the issue of BRIGHAM'S declaration of war and DANIEL H. WELLS' orders to the Mormons to burn the grass, to surprise the troops, to blockade the roads, &c. The parties named in the indictment, are as follows: Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, John Taylor, George D. Grant, Lot Smith, Porter Rockwell, William A. Hickman, Albert Carrington, Joseph Taylor, William Stowell, Lewis Robinson, Joshua Terrey, John Harvey, Daniel Jones, Phineas Young, William Young, Robert Burton, James Ferguson, Ephraim Hanks, late of the county aforesaid, yeomen, with a great multitude of persons (whose names to the Grand Jurors aforesaid are at present unknown,) to the number of one thousand persons or more, being inhabitants of the said Territory and residents therein.

The specific charges against these parties cover the whole ground of Mormon outrage,—the proclamation of war, the orders of WELLS, conspiracies and combinations,—the indicted parties being described as persons "owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, not weighing the duty of their said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States to disturb, and to prevent the execution of the laws thereof within the said Territory."

The Mormon Legislature met at Salt Lake City on Dec. 14. The Council organized by the choice of HEBER C. KIMBALL as President, and the House of Representatives elected JOHN TAYLOR, (formerly editor of the New-York *Mormon,*) as Speaker. On the 22d an act was passed attaching Green River County, in which the United States troops are encamped, to Great Salt Lake City.

The Law's Delays.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not regret your criticism of my former communication, notwithstanding your difference with me in opinion, for I think the subject requires careful investigation, and I am satisfied that its discussion in the columns of your paper will be more likely to lead to a good result than any other means that can be resorted to.

I stated as a fact "that no one of our Judges is ever idle a day for want of work given them by lawyers." You say "this is an error, into which our correspondent must have fallen inadvertently." Far from it. I still say that the statement is correct. I do not say that every Judge spends a certain number of hours of the day on the Bench the year round. The labors of a Judge are not confined to the Bench, but a very large part of them he performs in the retirement of his library at home. The duties of the Judges are so apportioned that each shall, during a portion of the time, be released from constant presence in Court, that he may labor in his library. A mere *nisi prius* Judge needs very little time for this purpose, but a Judge sitting at Special Term to hear equity cases, or at General Term to hear appeals, needs a great deal of time for retired study. He really needs much more time for study than he does for listening to arguments of counsel. Therefore the fact that the General and Special Terms often adjourn before 3 o'clock in the afternoon does not argue that the Judges holding them have not their hands full of business. It might do so in the country, where the Judges sit for two or three weeks, and then go home for a vacation.

But I insist that no one has any cause for complaint on the score of delay at the General or Special Terms, at least no cause of complaint against the law or the organization of our Courts. Those Terms in all our Courts almost always go through the whole calendar. It rarely happens that a case cannot be tried and disposed of at the very first Term it gets on either the General or Special Term calendar. If this be so, the law provides, thus far, all that the people can require of it. If any particular case is not disposed of when it might have been, the litigant has no fault to find with the law or with the Courts. If he is dissatisfied, he can and should hold his lawyer responsible. He is his servant, and if he does not perform his duty, it is easy to discharge him, and get another more faithful in his place. The law cannot and ought not to do anything for him, unless it can and ought to fix the hour that your cook shall have your breakfast ready, or punish the publishers of the TIMES for occasionally omitting to have my paper at the door when I arise in the morning.

But when we come to the Terms for Jury trials there is a very different state of things. Here your cause has to be on the calendar for from four to twelve months before it is reached in its order. Such delay justifies complaint, and this is the evil that ought to be remedied. In many former communication I cited an instance for the purpose of showing the cause of this evil. You "venture to say that such instances are few and far between." Please to look at the day calendar of the Superior Court as published in your issue of this morning; compare it with last Monday's day calendar, and you will find it substantially the same. There are 32 cases on it that have been waiting to be called for four days. I have not a copy of the TIMES of an earlier date, but, if my memory serves me right, nearly every one of those 32 cases has been on the day calendar for at least two weeks. In the mean time the Judges have not been idle, but on the contrary, they have been diligently engaged in trying the causes which have been called. There is no procrastination of lawyers to charge the evil to in this case. Here, clearly, is where the hands of the Legislature should be put forth for our relief. Let them give us the Special *nisi prius* Justices as I have proposed, and we lawyers who have our cases caught, as these 32 cases are, will be very glad to step with our clients and witnesses before one of those Justices, dispose of our cases and go about some business more profitable than "watching" causes. Then other causes will take our places on the day calendar, and some more rapid progress towards the end will be made.

The great mass of cases before a Jury do not occupy over two hours each. But some cases occupy weeks each. When one of that class of cases gets on for trial, the day calendar gets "blocked up" by it. That is the sole cause of the delay in reaching cases, and that accounts for our sometimes having to wait for months before we can get a trial. The plan I proposed in your paper of Tuesday is certainly calculated to meet and remove the evil, and I have heard of no other that will have any tendency to do so. I beg the Committee for a trial of it for a year. It will not cost much, and I verily believe that, after six months' trial, it will be found that a cause may be more speedily forced on to trial in this District than in any other part of the State.

I have no desire to trespass on your colums at sufficient length to reply to all the remarks in your editorial of Wednesday.

I am not on a Quixotic expedition for righting the wrongs done my profession, and I therefore have confined myself entirely to so much of subject as bears upon my proposition for the appointment of special *nisi prius* justices, *to sit daily for the trial of causes when both parties come voluntarily before them for that purpose, without regard to the place of such causes on the general calendar, and without regard to the Court in which they have been instituted; and, if unemployed in such business, to try any case that may be sent to them from the day calendar of any Court in the District; such justices to have no further or other jurisdiction or power.*

If I am right as to the cause of the evil, and I have no doubt any Judge or practicing lawyer will say that I am, this plan will certainly "strike at the root of the evil." B.

Commodore Paulding and the Wabash.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Havana correspondent speaks of a difference having occurred between Commodore PAULDING and the Consul-General at Havana.

I can assure you that the Consul was saluted by the *Wabash* upon a former visit to Havana, and that it is not customary to salute those officers more than once from the same ship. Had it been officially known on board that he had lately received an accession of rank he would have been saluted again.

Your correspondent further says that "as far as he has heard, the Consul has the advantage over PAULDING and his officers in point of courtesy and politeness, and he thinks the officers of the *Wabash* have been guilty of a gross neglect." He has unfortunately been misinformed, as we do not go too far in saying that *no one* ever obtained the advantage over Commodore PAULDING in point of gentlemanly bearing and courtesy, and his officers have always endeavored to imitate him in this particular.

The usual attentions were paid to the Consul, and if he did not see proper to accept of them, it was his own fault. It was, in fact, a subject of some remark among the officers of the ship that he did not show them that courtesy which is due from one gentlemen to another, counting official rights out of the question, and in consequence of his uncompromising manner, his society was not sought by them. The assertion that the *Wabash* dipped her colors to the Spanish Admiral conveys what is not true, and the writer must have willfully misstated it. It is customary to return the salute when anothes vessel dips her colors to you, and it is only in this way that the flag of the *Wabash* has ever been lowered.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, March 2.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 474, 356, 444, 423, 2, 485, 486, 487, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 418, 143, 471, 360, 361, 493, 102, 476, 589, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 340, 134, 461, 474.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 270, 119, 123, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 376, 163, 288, 289, 291.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice HILTON.

Drane vs. *Koehler.*—Motion for leave to consolidate denied, with costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—A like decision.

Allen vs. *Walters.*—More than one year having elapsed since the death of defendant, motion for leave to continue on supplemental complaint granted.

Reynolds vs. *Reynolds.*—Order appointing receiver granted.

Wilson McCabe.—A similar order granted.

Cheesebrough vs. *Cahill.*—Attachment ordered. Bailable in $250.

Friedman vs. *Godfrey.*—Motion granted, on payment of trial fee and costs of motion. Judgment to stand as security.

Earle vs. *Springsteen.*—On plaintiff forthwith serving a copy of his complaint, summons may be amended, and costs of this motion to abide event of action.

Machado vs. *Rowne et al.*—Judgment on default vacated on payment of argument fees.

Willace vs. *Holt.*—Motion to vacate order supplemental to execution denied, with costs. Defendant ordered to attend and be examined March 4, at 10 A. M.

Edgerton vs. *Ross et al.*—The affidavit and all subsequent proceedings to obtain possession of the property from the custody of the Sheriff, are irregular. Motion to vacate granted, with costs.

In re. Alex. Josephs.—Assessment ordered to Edward Josephs.

In re Underhill.—Proof of publication and of service of notice to creditors, &c., insufficient.

Hunt vs. *Luock.*—Objectioes to the questions put to defendant are sustained, and he is discharged from further examination in this proceeding.

Nash vs. *McCauley.*—Motion for leave to amend complaint denied, with costs.

Pier No. 1 vs. *Mason.*—Motion granted.

Burrill vs. *Mulan.*—Ordered that payments be made in conformity with referee's report.

Boston Gas Company vs. *Same.*—A like decision.

In re Mary C. Weimar.—Guardian *ad litem* appointed.

Before Daly, J.

Young vs. *Knapp et al.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff on payment of costs to amend his complaint.

Leopold vs. *Myers.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Munsal vs. *Guillaume.*—Motion to resettle finding denied.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 27.

DECISIONS.

Agate vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Hoyt vs. *Drake.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Laurent vs. *Higgins.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Roberts vs. *De Luce.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Meyers vs. *LaFarge.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jones vs. *Jones.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bruen vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Hammill vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Acker vs. *The Mayor.*—Judgment reserved; new trial; costs to abide the event.

Watts vs. *Willett.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MONDAY, March 1.

Judge THOMPSON commenced the March Term of the Marine Court to-day. A suit against the Sheriff for alleged illegal seizure of goods was on, but was not finished.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH TERM.

Before Hon. Judge RUSSELL.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, with very little excitement. Judge RUSSELL, fresh from an interview with the President, ascended the Bench a little behind time. Mr. John Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, accompanied by Mr. Sweeny, the District-Attorney, looking none the worse for his recent trip to Havana, though a trifle deeper in complexion, entered the Court a few minutes later. The Grand Jury roll was called, and only fourteen gentlemen answered to their names. Of these two made successful excuses, and there was no quorum. The gentlemen who did not answer to their names were fined $25 each.

The Petit Jury were called as usual. The usual excuses were made. A few were successful, but nine out of ten were ordered to serve.

Recorder BARNARD took his seat on the Bench, and sentenced George Brown, convicted last term of grand larceny, to two years and three months in the State Pr

last week, included 4,545 bags Chinese at 8½c., cash' ₱ lb., delivered at San Francisco.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 1.

	1857.			1858.		
	Hhds.	bags.	boxes.	Hhds.	bags.	boxes.
Cu'cu'a	—	—	—	—	1,512	—
Cuba	9,256	—	25,620	3,523	—	5,928
English Island	120	—	—	—	—	—
New-Orleans	—	—	—	8,152	—	—
Porto Rico	558	—	—	396	—	—
St. Croix	—	—	—	122	—	—
Texas	22	—	—	—	—	—
Melado	2,138	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12,092	—	26,620	12,193	1,512	5,928

TOBACCO—In New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 20, the reported transactions reach 1,200 hhds. Prices advanced ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. during the last three days of the week, the closing quotations on the 20th having been as follows: Planters' Lugs, 5½c. @6¼c.; Inferior to Common Leaf, 7c.@8c.; Fair, 8¼c.@9c.; Fine, 9¼c.@9½c.; Choice selections, 10¼c.@10½c. These figures are for New Crop. Old Crop was nominal, say at from 6c.@13c. Week's receipts 1,752 hhds. Exports 1,048.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1858—hhds	3,692	275	3,967
Received since	575	180	755
Total	4,267	455	4,722
Delivered since	502	240	742
Stock March 1,1858. hhds	3,765	215	3,980
Stock March 1,1857, hhds	4,785	120	4,905

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, mainly at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The unusual dullness in the Woolen Goods market continues to influence the production, which is very much restricted, and, in consequence, there is very little demand for Wool from manufacturers. The dealers are buying reservedly, and there is not much disposition to speculate. The tendency of prices is in favor of purchasers but this circumstance appears to have no stimulating effect on the demand. The stock is gradually accumulating, and most holders are anxious to realize The sales effected since our last have been confined to small lots of Domestic, chiefly fleece, of the better qualities, at prices within our previous range, and a lot of 50 bales Cordova at private bargains In Philadelphia, during the week, the Wool market exhibited less firmness, though manufacturers were buying to a moderate extent. About 90,000 lbs Domestic changed hands at 29c.@37c. for Fleece, 24c.@25c. for Pulled, No. 1, and 27c.@28c. for Merino, ₱ lb. In Baltimore, the business in Wool, during the week, was tight, and prices were generally nominal. In Boston, last week, the demand for domestic fleece and pulled Wool was good, and the market was steady, with sales of 175,000 lbs. In foreign the sales have been 100 bales Mediterranean, Chilian and other kinds, within the previous range of quotations.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton ¾d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.. Flour, 1s 9d. ₱bbl. Grain 4½d.@5½d ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d. @2s. ₱ bbl., Pork 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.. Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.. and Heavy Goods 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For London Flour, 2s.; Pork 3s.@3s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s. 9d ₱ tc.; Naval Stores. 2s. 6d ₱ 280 lbs. Oil-Cake, 2?s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods. 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, AT THE request of many of his friends, will deliver an ADDRESS entitled "AN EVENING AT HOME!—OLD SCENES AND FACES OF THE OLD LAND" at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at HALL'S, No. 239 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 119 Fulton-st.; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway, and at the Rooms, which open at 7. The Lecture will commence at 8.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at Hope Chapel, opposite the New York Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1858, at 7½ o'clock, by R. H. SHANNON, Esq.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the principal music, bookstores, &c.

Subject: *Kansas—Its Position, Prospects, Soil, Productions, and Advantages for Business, Investment and Settlement.*

BROOKLYN LECTURE.—THE LECTURE BY EBENEZER PEALE, on *Washington and his Portraits*, illustrated by eight paintings, engaged singly and in succession, under a novel and pleasing arrangement of light, will be delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum on the evening of TUESDAY, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MR. OSBORN WILL REPEAT HIS LECTURE on the *Formation of the Rocks, and on the Forms of Animals Adapted to Certain Motions*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, and a copy of the Field Notes given.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The stated monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Esq., will read a letter to him from Prof JAMES RENWICK, on *The first Steam Navigation is Salt Water in America*. Hon. FRANCIS BRINLEY, of Boston, will read a paper on *Lord Chatham*. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE held daily (Sundays excepted) in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant square. Services will commence at 4½ o'clock P. M., and to be continued one hour. All persons are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend These meetings will be conducted in like manner with those established in other churches

GREENWICH CHURCH.—A UNION PRAYER-meeting is now being held EVERY EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the Greenwich Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock, and continuing one hour. Strangers and all living in that vicinity, of the different Christian denominations, are cordially invited to attend and unite with us.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING IN THE Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., Corner 21st-st., New-York. Offer a large assortment of THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell a Piano which cost $750 for $375 including rich Stool, in brocade satin Description, viz: All round corners, back exactly like the front, beautiful bevel top, double carved legs, with pears, grape, &c.; massive fluted moulding of solid rosewood, all round; costly scalloped pearl keys, most elaborately inlaid with artistic work of vases of plenty, fountains, bouquets, and full rich plate, superb rosewood case entire; semi-grand action made and finished in the best manner by one of the most celebrated City makers, and fully guaranteed for two years; three months in use, and perfect, and well worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano, and unexcelled tone and power. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, for three days, from 8A M. till 2 P. M. N. B—An object will be offered to a cash customer, and boxed if necessary.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $38, $50, $75 and $100 New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted Offered at low prices for a short time only T. H CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW PIANOS AND Melodeons to rent at very low rates Rent allowed on purchase Agency of JACOB CHICKERING'S Boston Pianos; S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$2 FOR TEN, OR $5 FOR TWENTY WRITING LESSONS, AND NO EXTRA CHARGE.—Double entry book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction Apply this week at the rooms, No. 562 and 900 Broadway OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, metallic frame and finished back; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years Received the first premium whenever exhibited

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 127 Montague place, Brooklyn. The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—St. Joseph's Treatment of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. By JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 769, Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Lessee and Sole Director ..... B. UMan

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) CHEAP OPERA NIGHT. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents

The sale of seats for Tuesday's "L'Italiana in Algeri" and Wednesday's "Robert le Diable" commences this morning at 9, at the three ticket offices.

TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) March 2, at 8, doors open at 7¾, by general request, and for the last time,
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Mme. D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

WEDNESDAY, March 3—Regular Opera Night. ROBERT LE DIABLE.

The sale of tickets commences this morning.

THE HUGUENOTS,

To be produced in the month of March.

The "Huguenots" have been in preparation for upwards of three months. Over two hundred persons are employed in getting this Opera up. The Director believes that, through unremitting labor on his part, and on that of the artists and the employes, he will be able strictly to fulfill the tempting promises held out in this announcement.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MISE EN SCENE.

1. Five new scenes, painted by Allegri, Calvo and Helster, being principally copies of these used in Paris at the Imperial Opera House.

2. About three hundred dresses; part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572.)

3. A regular chorus of seventy, instead of the usual number of thirty five.

4. In the conjuration scene (in which the destruction of the Protestants is plotted by the Catholics) an extra chorus of one hundred and thirty will be added; thus making the united choral force two hundred strong, being the largest number ever employed in any Opera House of Europe or America.

5. The regular Orchestra of sixty, instead of the usual number of forty; to which will be added in the third act, when the Queen and her ladies of honor arrive on horseback, an extra band of twenty.

6. A cast complete in every particular, comprising the talents of La Grange, D'Angri, Siedenburg, Tiberini, Gassier, Taffanelli, Rocco, Pikaneser, Dubreul, Beutler, Oehrlein, Barrauini and Carl Formes, who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram, in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS—A FEW WORDS TO THE PUBLIC.

I have given you the longest and most brilliant season of grand Opera that has ever taken place in America. I have had to struggle against greater obstacles than any other manager. I allude to the late financial revulsion. The direction of the opera has always involved great risks under the most prosperous circumstances; you can, therefore easily imagine how much I had to work to achieve the gratifying result I have obtained, in spite of a monthly outlay of over $25,000 occasioned through the production of so many grand and comparatively new operas by a company so numerous and costly.

In bringing out the "Huguenots" in the style which will distinguish the work, I have taxed my resources to the utmost. The new scenery and dresses alone cost over $6,000, and the general expenses of extra chorus, extra orchestra, and extra rehearsals will swell this amount to fully $ 9,000. This exceeds, by many thousands of dollars, the largest sum ever expended on any opera given in this country.

From present appearances, and the actual inquiries for seats at the box office, even before the day of the first performance is definitely fixed, there is no doubt that this opera will attract immense audiences for many nights; but, however full the houses may be, I cannot make my expenses at present prices, and I cannot but lose by my attempt to bring out a celebrated opera in a style fully equaling that of the first opera-house in Europe.

Will you permit this? I assuredly not, or I am greatly mistaken in the proverbial liberality of the New-Yorkers.

Every manager has been in the habit of taking one or more benefits during the season. For reasons, which it would be too long to detail, I consider this custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. I intend appealing to the public in another, and what I believe to be a more rational shape.

I request the public to pay, on such nights when the "Huguenots" is given, $1 50 for the admission ticket, instead of $1, as on other nights. This is a mere trifle to every individual person, but it will be a substantial assistance to me which must bring me, in the aggregate, a clear gain of $5,000.

Do you think I have some claim upon you? Will you pay the price, and will you do so cheerfully? You have done so for SONTAG, ALBONI, MARIO and GRISI, and the old and worn-out operas they have appeared in.

The price for a decent place to see the "Huguenots" in Paris is 30 in London $5. Those who will go to see the "Huguenots" at the Academy, will perhaps find a superior performance

Those who know me I need not assure that every cent thus obtained will be faithfully employed by me towards making next Winter's season still more brilliant than that which will expire in a few weeks. I have been honored by a unanimous vote of the Directors and Stockholders of the Academy of Music with an extension of my present lease of one year to one of four years, and, thus encouraged, I can safely promise you for next Winter a succession of brilliant operas, got up in a style fully equaling that which can only be found in a European opera-house enjoying a large subvention by Government.

B. ULLMAN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
BEST STOCK COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1858,
Colman's splendid five-act comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly ..... Mr. Burnett	Zekiel ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Dr. Irapiess ..... Mr. Jefferson	Dick Dowlas ..... Mr. Stoddart
Cicely Home	Miss Laura Keene
Caroline Dormer	Virginia C. Howard

To conclude with the charming two-act comedy of
CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

Bambinelli	Mr. Jefferson
Capt. Charlotte	Miss Polly Marshall

TO-MORROW EVENING—GREEN BUSHES, with a great cast.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MUSARD.

Mr Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
The celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned
Concerts Musard in Paris,
And conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
Which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
TUESDAY MARCH 2, 1858,
NEW ENGAGEMENTS
The greatest equestrienne in the world,
MADAME ADAH ISAAC MENKEN,
The great California equestrian,
Mr. JAMES McLVILLE.
GRAND COMBINATION,
FIVE GREAT BARE-BACK RIDERS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TUE DAY EVENING, March 2,
Will be acted the new play, in four acts, entitled
JEAN REMY.
To be followed by, for the second time, a grand historical Drama, in three parts, entitled the
DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE; OR,
THE REIGN OF TERROR.
To conclude with the drama of
THE BLACK PHANTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
NEW YORK GIRLS AND BROOKLYN BOYS.
Volatile Racket Mr. H. Allen | Mrs. Mellows Mrs. Nichols
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
MAGIC HANDS.
To conclude with the Drama of
JACK'S THE LAD.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 479 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
The Exhibition will close on Saturday, March 6.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 353 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — GREAT GALA WEEK. With a wholly unapproachable combination of VERSATILE AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT. LAST WEEK OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS AND NEW PIECES in the afternoon, in which Mrs CHARLES HOWARD and the entire company will appear. TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3o'clock, A Dance by Mlle. Salome After which the musical drama of THE SOMNAMBULIST; or, THE VILLAGE PHANTOM with Mrs CHAS. HOWARD in the character of Ernestine, with songs. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the renowned dramatization of HAWTHORNE'S "SCARLET LETTER," with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as the Elfin Child. Arthur Dimmesdale, Mr. G. C. Howard; Hester Prynne, Mrs G C Howard After which a dance by Mlle. Salome, and the capital piece, entitled OLD AND YOUNG, with LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD in three different parts viz., Mathilde, Hester and Gribelein In the course of the piece LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD will DANCE A HORNPIPE,

ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!—Mrs. Southworth's beautiful and popular story of THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, now being published in the New York Ledger, is in the course of dramatization for this establishment as fast as each chapter is published, and will be produced in gorgeous style as soon as possible after the story is completed in the Ledger.

The Grand Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

HAYDN QUARTET.—FIRST CLASSICAL Soirée at the Hall of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 2 at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Haydn Quartet will be assisted by Mrs CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Mrs. LOUISE SCHLARBAUM and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM. Tickets $1 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YEAST CAKES! YEAST CAKES!

The "What Cheer" Yeast Cakes are made of pure dry hops. A cake costs one cent, and will make a cup of fresh, lively yeast, sufficient for a batch of bread, cakes, rolls or biscuit. Be sure and ask for the "What Cheer" as these are the only cakes I will guarantee, all others are imitations and not genuine. They are for sale by the following grocers at retail:

Campbell & Leaman, No. 404 4th-av.
E. L. Hall, No. 355 4th-av.
Sheppard Johnston, No. 342 4th-av.
W. C. Winston, No. 116 4th av
Haight & Hudson, No 56 4th-av.
Cusa & Herbert, No 383 3d-av.
James A. Tilford, No. 1 3d av.
Elbert Baily, No. 518 6th-av.
L. Hait & Son, No. 191 8th-av.
Thompson & McDowell, No. 288 8th-av.
W. M. Jackson, No 341 8th-av.
J. S Rockwell, No 391 8th av.
J. B. Smith, 8th-av., corner 21st st.
Benjamin Walker, No. 66 Irving-place.
Thomas Allison, No. 522 Grand-st.
C. D'rcher, No. 64 Spring st
Shaw & Crosby, No. 126 Spring-st.
—— Wessel, No. 143 Spring-st.
—— Kornahrens, No. 177 Spring-st.
S. Birdsall, No. 299 Spring st.
A. B Rapelye, No. 519 Hudson-st.
Crist & Wood, Bleecker-st., corner Hammond.
Henry M. Roberts, No. 45 West-st.
Michael Bubser, No. 42 West st.
G. Wardenburgh, No 38 Washington-st.
L. Peterson, No. 32 Rector-st.
And at wholesale at the housekeepers' furnishing store of STEPHEN W. SMITH No. 534 Broadway.

AN ESTABLISHED INSTITUTION,

One which richly merits all the commendations bestowed upon it by men of every profession or calling, and indorsed by upwards of 2,000 persons who appreciate the value of this the only perfect Fountain Pen ever offered to the public. Any one who needs a pen is invited to examine these. We are pleased to show them, whether you wish to purchase or not.

PRICE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
No. 262 Broadway, 2d door above Warren-st.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The advertiser, having a well located office and spare time, wishes to obtain an AGENCY for some MILL or MANUFACTORY, BANK or INSURANCE COMPANY. Has large business acquaintance and experience. Will give satisfactory references, and bonds if necessary. Address L. W. H.
Box No. 3,437 Post-Office, New-York.

THE AMERICAN LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—A statement of the affairs of this Association for the last six months, shows the following:

CR.	
Received from Canvassers	$752 83
Received from Inmates	110 62
Donations in money	37 00
Donations in sundry articles	42 14
Amount of work paid for	51 32
Total	$993 91
DR.	
Expenses for house, food, fuel, &c	$600 19
Paid rent	351 00
Total	$951 19
Leaving a balance on hand	$41 72

During the panic 120 girls have been provided with homes and employment.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

The grand Charity Festival of the American Ladies' Association will come off on the evening of the 10th inst, at Mozart Hall, and is for the benefit of unemployed American girls, the tickets being placed at the low sum of $1. We are prepared to believe that this will call together a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who will aid a most worthy object, the effort being to obtain a home for the friendless unemployed girls of this City. Let all attention be paid to the Festival by the liberal and good.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

ATTENTION, ALL!—R. F. SPANGENBERG & CO have on exhibition, and are now manufacturing forks and spoons of their new gold and silver metals, (not plated,) which are conceded to be superior to anything yet offered for durability, beauty of finish and entire freedom from corrosion, requiring only the care of ordinary articles A liberal discount to jobbing houses. A call is solicited at our office, No. 17 Ann st

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a new assortment of the choicest groups and views ever imported into this country If you wish to get first choice, come early to their sole depot, at
W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines that work themselves and light work done at low prices at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price Barrels 36 to 40 gallons Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and board in a private family, house first-class, very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen,

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, a large room and closet, with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, may be had with an Episcopalian family, in a private family; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address C. J. E., *Times* office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant in a private family of undoubted respectability, where good plain living and pleasant society can be found, by persons of the same standing. Address, for two days, WOODWARD at New York *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, within walking distance of the Fulton Ferry, a room and bedroom, on the second floor, for a gentleman, his wife, infant and servant, with board. References exchanged. Address, for three days, D. O., box No. 1,647 Post-Office, New-York

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife are desirous of finding rooms and board for six or eight months ensuing in a private family in the vicinity of New-York, or on the line of the New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad, within one hour's ride of the City. Address W. S. C, box No. 2,478 Post-Office

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, location between 29th and 31st sts., and east of 4th-av. Call or address, D. L. W., No. 478 1st-av., after 12 o'clock

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for a gentlemen and wife, location between 8th and 23d sts Address H. W. H., *Times* office, stating terms, which must be reasonable. References exchanged,

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor with water, gas and partial board, in a private family; location west of 6th-av., not above 8th-st., nor below Carmine-st. Address S E., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM for a single gentleman, with or without partial board Address, stating terms, X L., *Times* office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of 3 rooms, with hall room Apply at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries Three-floor modern house desirable neighborhood, No. 62 Concord-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Portchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order, and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground plaster, feed, grain, &c, so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS', Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first-class Grocery; it is located in one of the best places for business in the City, one door from Bleecker in Carmine-st. The stock is small and well assorted. Will be sold at a fair valuation or as it stands. The subscriber, having two stores will sell one low, as he is unable to pay proper attention to both. SAMUEL CURRAN

PARTNER WANTED—GRAIN DISTILLING and rectifying, with $6,000 to $10,000 cash, or an assistant would be taken, salary paid, who could loan that sum, secured on the premises, privilege of taking an interest in the business. Address D., No. 5 Spruce st.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York

$1,300.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic partner in a respectable cash business; must be willing to travel part of the time; can clear at least $2,000 per year. Address Oliver, *Times* office.

$400.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FURNITURE and good-will of an English porter-house in Brooklyn, near the Ferries, now doing a good business. Apply at No. 61 Chambers st., New York rear office, on first floor. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES LAND IN Brooklyn, on favorable terms, and title perfect; for a permanent investment, or for mapping and plotting out this is one of the most desirable locations in the suburbs of the City. A handsome fortune can be realized to a person who has the time to devote to this business; accessible by three lines of omnibuses, and shortly by one or two horse railroads. Business arrangements out of the City is the motive for selling. Address H. A. B., Box No. 1,471 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 20x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broad way stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 50 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage. C. C. SAUNDERS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 14 West 37th st., near 5th-av., the lot is about 25 feet front by 98 feet deep; the front of the house 20 feet by 54, is three rooms deep, and furnished with side lights to middle rooms, private stairs, gas, bath, laundry, &c. Apply to J. W. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front English basement house on the north side of 17th st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 14x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. OOCKS, next door.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93, 93½, 95 and 97 West 26th st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lots 22x98 feet 9 inches; houses brick, 22x28, three stories, basement and under-cellar, in good repair; Croton water on each floor, well calculated to accommodate small families. C. FORRESTER, No. 36 Sheriff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TERMS EASY—Nos. 73 and 75 7th st., near 2d-av. The houses are four-story and basement first class, having been constructed to accommodate the present occupants. Would be suitable for a large boarding house, or will be disposed of separately. Apply to J. BISSO, No. 154 East 23d st., near 3d av., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WATER AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½ and 508 Water st., between Rutgers and Pike ships Also, the four four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 243, 245 and 247 Cherry-st, in the rear of the Water-st. lots. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, THE house and lot 28 East Broadway; the house is in excellent order, has a two story extension, making the house 57 feet 6 inches deep; it has been fitted up recently in elegant style, hard-finished, grained wood, &c. For particulars, apply to S. S. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 101 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSsession. A three-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, in a delightful situation, near Madison-square, will be sold low if applied for immediately Inquire of W. H. LUSH, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., or at No. 77 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, beautiful location. No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements Terms easy If desired a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. RICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av Terms easy Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on 81st-st., having gas, water, bath &c. Will be sold cheap as the owner intends to leave for Liverpool. Apply to H. FRANKLIN, No. 71 West 16th st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE, NO. 58 West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 38th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A three-story and basement brick house

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—HER-AT-LAW—CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—NEW-YORK GIRLS—MAGIC HANDS—JACK'S THE LAD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—JEAN REMY—DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE—THE BLACK PHANTOM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—SCARLET LETTER—Afternoon—SOMNAMBULIST

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall....March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The European Mails by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-Office to morrow, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *America*—the news by which, as telegraphed from Halifax, we published yesterday morning—arrived at Boston yesterday, and her mails were forwarded in the afternoon over the New-Haven Railroad, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. Our files contain nothing additional of importance.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. GREEN, who presented the majority report of the Committee on Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, called up the bill which accompanied the report, providing for such admission. After some objection on the part of the friends of the Pacific Railroad, who contended for the priority, it was decided to take the bill up. Mr. GREEN then gave notice that he should offer a substitute, providing for the admission of Minnesota at the same time with Kansas. The reason assigned by Mr. G. for this connection was that it would expedite business, and bring about more speedily the admission of Kansas. But as it will obviously produce the contrary effect it is necessary to look for a different motive, which doubtless consists in a desire to borrow strength for the passage of Lecompton, by the Minnesota connection. Whether such will be the effect remains to be seen. Mr. GREEN proceeded to discuss the Kansas question at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, in opposition, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Special Committee to consider the resolution providing for the expulsion of Mr. MATTESON was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Seward, Harris, of Illinois, Grow, Curtis and Bishop. Mr. HARRIS was subsequently excused from serving, at his own request. A memorial was presented from the Marine Underwriter of Philadelphia against any alteration of the Light-house law. Nothing else of general interest was done.

In the State Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from the Common Council of this City, asking for the passage of a law for the protection of gas consumers. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill giving to married women the right to dispose of property by will, and making the widow the ultimate heir of the husband. In the Assembly, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to require Savings Banks to report annually on the 1st of January the amounts of deposits and the names of depositors. A joint resolution was introduced and laid over under the rule, appointing MILLARD FILLMORE, HORATIO SEYMOUR and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, a Board of Commissioners to negotiate with New-Jersey relative to the removal of Quarantine. A bill was introduced to prevent the payment of the wages of laborers in anything but coin or secured State money. The resolution requiring reports of unclaimed dividends, and of the outstanding circulation of banks closing their business, was adopted.

Our Havana correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, transmits some important intelligence. SANTA ANNA was expected shortly at Havana, whence he would sail for Mexico in a Spanish war-steamer, to assume, for the last time, the Presidency of the Republic. Spain will receive from Mexico the full amount of her claims under a new treaty, the draft of which has been drawn up at Havana. The Spanish fleet had returned from its cruise in the Gulf. Some of the vessels were under orders for home.

The Canadian Parliament met at Toronto on Thursday. Among the measures enumerated by the *Colonist* as likely to be pressed by the commercial classes upon the attention of the Provincial Legislature at the present session, are a change in the rate of interest (six per cent.) so as to conform to the rate established by law in the State of New-York, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and "a well-considered bankrupt law."

D. D. CONOVER, Esq., sent in another report of the frauds he has discovered in the Street Department to the Board of Aldermen, last evening. The Committee on Frauds reported the particulars of the Fifty-second-street case, as before published, and found FARLEY, TRACY and MCGRANE guilty of fraud; and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, former Deputy Street Commissioner, guilty of colluding with them. There was a spicy debate on the $9,000 wrongly obtained by Mr. ERBEN. It was stated that proceedings had been instituted against him for the recovery of the money. An ineffectual effort was made to pass the salary resolution over the Mayor's veto. Several amendments to the tax levy were reported, but as yet the Committee on Conference have failed to agree on the item for printing.

The examination in the case of the parties arrested on Saturday at No. 39 Ann-street, the head-quarters of the leading Southern lotteries in this City, was to have taken place yesterday, before Justice KELLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The accused, with their counsel, were in attendance, but owing to the absence of important witnesses the examination was postponed till Wednesday. Saturday's arrests and the wholesale seizure of lottery schemes and tickets, it is said, frightened from the City the agents of all the minor Southern lotteries, as well as shut up a large number of "Exchanges" where lottery tickets have heretofore been vended.

Yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital, the Wood prizes of $50 and $25 for the best two specimens of anatomical preparation by students in surgery and anatomy, were presented respectively to Mr. GEORGE F. SHRADY, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Mr. POST, of the Fourteenth-street College, (the University.) Addresses were made by Drs VALENTINE MOTT and J. W. FRANCIS.

The remains of Captain HARDING, of the ship *John Milton*, recently wrecked on the Eastern coast of Long Island, have been recovered, identified and brought to this City. Three more bodies from the wreck have come ashore, making fifteen in all that have been recovered. The sailors' funeral took place at East Hampton on Sunday.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening took the first step towards the abolition of the Volunteer, and the formation of a Paid Fire Department, in the adoption unanimously of a preamble and resolutions setting forth the evils of the present system, and providing for the appointment of a Special Committee of five to inquire into the practical working of the system as adopted in Cincinnati, Boston, London, and other large cities—the comparative expense, relative number of fires, &c.

The matter of the proposed abolition of the Brooklyn City Court, over which Judge CULVER presides, was brought to the attention of both the Kings County Board of Supervisors and the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday. The former body adopted a resolution to present a petition to the Legislature, signed by the President and Clerk, for the immediate abolition of the Court. A resolution was presented in the Common Council in favor of the abolition, but it was lost by a vote of Ayes 14, Nays 16.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened briskly for Cotton, which slightly improved. Breadstuffs were quiet, without any very remarkable change in prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Pork declined a shade. Other articles were steady. Sugars and Rice were in fair demand, at full rates. Hides were in good request, and quite stiffly held. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Prophet Unveiled.

The Mahomet of the Great Salt Lake has at last thrown off all disguise, and has boldly taken his stand upon a tenable ground of resistance to the Executive of the Union. He has published a long and elaborate message to the Legislature of Utah, in which he maintains the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in its broadest acceptation, and hurls most logical defiance at the President who refuses to acknowledge his own principles of Government when transferred from Nebraska to Deseret, and expanded into a beauty more full-blown and absolute. The argumentation of BRIGHAM YOUNG, High Priest and Governor, is certainly not less accurate and precise than the argumentation of Mr. BUCHANAN, candidate and President, and it leads the Mormon ruler on by sequences of unimpeachable facility from the Articles of Confederation of the United American Colonies to the assertion that neither the President nor Congress can appoint officers to govern the inhabitants of an American Territory without the free consent and election of those inhabitants. Here then the Mormon makes his stand. He declares that he himself and only he is the lawfully preferred and chosen ruler of Utah; that all other persons whatsoever who shall pretend to exercise authority in Utah by virtue of a Presidential commission are interlopers and usurpers; and he summons the people of his faith to support him against the invaders of their inherent and inalienable rights. The people, speaking by their Legislature, accept the position made for them by their prophets, and Utah offers to the Union the alternative of peace or war, according as the forces of Colonel JOHNSTON shall or shall not attempt to introduce themselves and to bring the officials of Mr. BUCHANAN'S nomination with them into the Territory from which they have been formally excluded by the supreme command of Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG. With characteristic astuteness, the Prophet reverts to the apparent acceptance by his people and himself, of the Presidential authority from the hands of Mr. FILLMORE, and he explains away this seeming precedent by averring that when he consented to act as Governor under Mr. FILLMORE'S commission, he did so only because Mr. FILLMORE "was a wise and good man," who proved his wisdom and goodness by confirming the nominee of Heaven in the person of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and because the people of Utah were willing to "waive their rights" awhile, for the sake of peace.

Logically, Mr. BUCHANAN and all the friends of the Nebraska-Kansas bill are bound to admit the conclusions of the Mormon Governor, but practically, they will hardly fail to receive his argument as a proclamation of treason, and to indorse in full the indictment already found at Camp Scott by the Grand Jury of Green River County, in the Territory of Utah, against the Prophet himself, the Twelve Apostles, and a number more of the Mormon leaders, as conspirators against the United States. And with the opening of the Spring we shall unquestionably see the beginning of a serious Mormon war; for there is no reason to believe that in the most inflammatory accounts which we have received of the condition of Utah, the influence and authority of YOUNG over his people have ever been exaggerated, and YOUNG has now staked his every pretension to teach and rule his people upon the maintenance of the claims which he has advanced in the face of an American army, and under cover of an appeal to the principles of American liberty. Whatever disinclination the President and his friends may feel towards attacking the pretensions of a man who is simply carrying out their own doctrines to their legitimate consequences, the country at large, we think, will hardly acquiesce in the flagrant overthrow of all constitutional precedents, by a theocratical despot, pretending to speak in the name of an ignorant and fanatical multitude, bound by all the bonds of spiritual slavery about the footstool of his power; and, without wasting thought or speech upon that vacillating policy of the past by which the intrinsic difficulties of the Mormon question have been aggravated a hundred fold, it has become the duty of the people to see that the proper steps are taken at once for supporting the National authority in Utah, with as little of the painful parade and as much of the merciful decision of power as possible. And to that end it is primarily essential that the disgraceful occupation by Federal troops of the Territory of Kansas should immediately cease—and that the army which is to move into the mountains in the Spring should not leave behind it the smouldering embers of civil dissensions, which no army that can be sustained by this nation will be adequate to suppress.

Two Lecompton Meetings.

The harmonious Democracy of the City are obliged to hold two separate meetings to indorse the Lecompton movement. One is to be held to-night at Mozart Hall, in Broadway, and the other at Tammany on Thursday next. Which is regular it is difficult to say:—but the fact that General DIX, JOHN VAN BUREN and other Free-Soilers of 1848, lend the light of their countenance to the Thursday night movement, goes far to stamp that as the genuine, Simon-Pure, unadulterated Lecompton demonstration.

Another fact which casts a shadow of doubt over the Mozart Hall meeting is, that General CALHOUN'S name does not appear on the list of invited orators. This looks like a cowardly truckling to the prejudices of certain Democrats, which is unworthy of the out-and-out, through-thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration policy. It is to be hoped the other meeting will be less squeamish and more honest. There is not a man in the United States who has so thoroughly earned the gratitude of the Lecompton Democracy as General CALHOUN,—not one who was more prominent in devising that splendid illustration of popular sovereignty, or who is now more active in forcing it upon the people of the Territory. On the score of merit, not one of the invited orators has deserved half as much at the hands of the Administration.

General CALHOUN is said to be a capital speaker, and being thoroughly familiar with the whole history of what is popularly known as the Lecompton swindle, the Democracy of New-York could not fail to be highly edified by a discourse from him upon that subject.

We call upon General DIX and JOHN VAN BUREN, who have signed the call for the second meeting, to see that no such injustice is done to this distinguished Lecompton Democrat on that occasion as has been practiced by the timid and spurious Committee who have control of the meeting to-night. Let General CALHOUN be heard!

The Committees of Claims in Congress, and the Chances of Claimants.

In commenting, the other day, on the attack of Mr. STUART, in the Senate, upon the Court of Claims, we did not overlook the fact that his remarks were no less insulting to his colleagues of the Senate Committee of Claims than they were to the Court. When Mr. STUART said that the Senate ought to reject the claim before them as "unanimously as the Court had reported it," it was assuming that the Committee had stultified themselves, in unanimously adopting the judgment of the Court. But the Committee were able to take care of themselves. When Mr. Mallory, Mr. Iverson, Mr. Clark, Mr. Polk, and Mr. Simmons consent to be bullied and ridden roughshod by the Senator from Michigan, then we shall expect to see them turn in and help make the Senate unanimous in the rejection of their own unanimous reports. We think we see the process of caving-in. We can fancy Mr. SIMMONS apologizing to Mr. STUART for having come to a deliberate conclusion in favor of the unanimous judgment of a Court, without ascertaining Mr. STUART'S intuitive or inspired opinion of it beforehand. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, is a very courteous gentleman, and will, no doubt, back down with the most consummate grace on Mr. STUART'S position. Mr. CLARK and Mr. POLK, we hope, will make satisfactory explanations to Mr. STUART, and receive his bland forgiveness. Mr. MALLORY may be a little more intractable, and, if so, Mr. STUART will be compelled to give him another crack of the whip, and then it will be all right.

It is derogatory to these gentlemen even to suggest such a result—but they are on the floor of the Senate to speak for themselves, and require no outside auxiliaries. The Court of Claims, however, is not there to defend itself. The Court of Claims has a host of enemies. Every jobbing and peddling member of Congress, who has heard of the rich pickings that were to be had of private claimants in better days, and who laments, Othello-like, over the loss of his "occupation"—is a bitter foe to the Court. Every sneaking officer and ex-officer of either House, who finds that his knowledge of the "ropes" is a commodity not worth greasing his palms for—and who no longer exacts fees of petitioners for watching their bills and helping them through, is a bitter foe to the Court. Every huckstering claim-agent, skilled in the underhand management of hard cases, that will not bear the light—and who fears to submit them to the probe of the solicitors of the United States—is a bitter foe to the Court. Every venal newspaper correspondent, who has been levying black-mail on unfortunates, as the only condition of his not "killing their bills," is a bitter foe to the Court. All the great men's little men, who keep their masters' consciences, and pretend to control their votes, and who sell them out a dozen times a day because they prepare their letters and get up their reports, and have access to them when they are at their shaving-cup or their wine-cups—all these men are bitter foes to the Court. Every clerk of a committee who misses his old retainer for not opposing and delaying an honest claim, or for covering up and glossing over a dishonest one, is a bitter foe to the Court. Here, indeed, is an array militant, battering away at all times at the Court of Claims, and therefore it is, if the Court is worth defending, that it is entitled to the active and vigorous support of the Press.

We have often expressed the opinion that the Court is an important institution, and that the judges who compose it are of a character and weight to command the public confidence. It is a most efficient breakwater to the tides of legislative corruption that have threatened of late to sweep away the honor and good name of Congress. The United States are represented in the Court by three solicitors of experience and ability, who manage the business in such a way that every case is thoroughly investigated, and ably argued for the Government. A dishonest claim must be very cunningly and very skillfully presented, if it is not broken down on a question of fact or of law by the united intelligence and research of these Government lawyers. They spare no pains. Some of them abuse every claimant who exhibits himself as roundly as if they were members of Congress talking for bunkum. If a claimant runs this gauntlet with any skin left on him, he is fortunate—but then he has to submit to a still more trying process, the private consultation of the Court. Here he encounters the subtlety of SCARBURG, the distrust of BLACKFORD, and the judicial insight of GILCHRIST. Now who will say that the United States have not been fairly represented here—before a tribunal of their own creation, and judges appointed and paid by themselves? Who would complain if judgments both for and against the United States were uniformly adopted by Congress? Admit that they are sometimes wrong. All human tribunals may err. Are they not more likely to be right than any Committee of Congress can be, with its *ex parte* examinations of private rights, and its *ex parte* decisions upon them?

But practically, what has been the operation of this process of adjudicating contested rights? There have been three classes of cases. In one class—a very large and very important one—by far the largest and by far the most important—the court decides *against* the claimant. Cases involving millions of dollars have been disposed of upon questions of legal right, depending on constructions of statutes—in which the Court have said that the law was against the claimants. In many other cases the Court have decided against the claimants upon the facts. *Congress finds no difficulty in adopting all these adverse judgments.* Forty-seven of them commended themselves to the impartial, justice-loving sense of the House of Representatives only a week ago last Friday. Mr. PALMER, we observed, made a struggle to save a few bills from the general doom, and he was successful. A debate occurred, too, on a motion to refer one of the cases (which the Court had decided against on the ground that it was barred by a statute) to a committee—but no one intimated in the course of the debate that the Court had made a wrong decision. The Court had decided, no doubt, according to the law—and the House were right accordingly in affirming forty-seven of their judgments without debate.

This is one class of cases, and it is seen how respectfully they are treated by Congress. There is another class of cases, in which the judgments of the Court are in favor of the claimants, but there is a dissenting opinion of one of the Judges. These are referred to the Committees of Claims, and the Committees pretty uniformly adopt the dissenting opinion and report accordingly. This disposes of a second class of claims most effectually. It would be in vain to attempt to inspire a member with the courage to undertake such an uphill enterprise as to carry a claim against the report of a committee.

There is still a third class of cases, limited in number, in which *the Court is unanimous* in favor of the claimant. These are permitted to slumber in the Committee rooms, or if reported to Congress the very unanimity of the Court invites the suggestion that their judgment ought to be unanimously rejected! These three classes of cases embrace all that can come before the Court. What chance there may be for a claimant to recover against the Government may be inferred from this statement, which is not over-colored. Indeed it must be under-colored if we can trust the judgment of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, a member of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives. In the debate of the 19th ult. Mr. DAVIDSON remonstrated with a brother member on his proposition to send a case to the Committee. He said:

"I have a suggestion to make to my friend from Pennsylvania. If he desires to have anything done with that claim, he had better not send it to the Committee of Claims, because he would want to have the evidence, the law, the equity, and the inspiration of Almighty God if he gets anything from the Committee."

If such is the Constitution of the Committee, Heaven help the poor claimant!

Gov. Walker's Position.

We commend those presses which have been so much concerned about Governor WALKER'S position on the Kansas question to his Indiana letter, which will be found in another column. If his most virulent enemies can find in that document anything to countenance the report that he had been bought over by the President to the support of the Lecompton fraud, they would do well to bring it to the notice of the public.

This letter is one of the strongest protests ever made against Executive tyranny. It sets forth in the most emphatic language, and in the most impressive style, the abjectness and disgrace of the position which a great party assumes in surrendering its principles and its convictions of right at the dictation of the President whom they have elevated to office. "Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or the Danube?" asks Gov. WALKER, "or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it *Executive edicts* or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country?" These are pertinent and weighty questions,—and point to the real character of the policy which the President is endeavoring to force upon the Democratic Party.

We commend this letter of Governor WALKER to the special attention of the orators who may address the Lecompton meeting this evening. They may find in it sundry suggestions worthy of their consideration in framing their speeches for this occasion.

One point is becoming every day clearer and clearer:—the masses of the Democratic Party are against the policy of the Administration upon this subject, and even those who favor it do so,—not because they approve the principle which it involves, but because they believe it to be the shortest method of ridding themselves of an unpleasant and troublesome question. We are satisfied that of the respectable gentlemen who have signed the call for the Lecompton meeting at Tammany Hall, nine out of ten are actuated solely and exclusively by this motive. They will find their mistake when it is too late to remedy it.

WHAT SHALL VIRGINIA DO FOR LABORERS?—The Richmond *Whig* commences an elaborate leader by saying that it hears "great complaints from various parts of the State of the scarcity of labor." Now this would constitue a serious appeal to our benevolent sympathies, if the *Whig* meant what it said. But it did not. It meant, in fact, the contrary. "Labor" is abundant in the Old Dominion; what is lacking is the disposition to perform it, as the *Whig* goes on to explain:

"At the beginning of the year, when people are preparing for another year's operations, they begin for the first time to feel sensibly the effect of the immense draft made upon the labor of the State, during the last twelve months, by the Southern demand. *We are not in possession of statistics which enable us to say how many slaves have been carried from the State during that time. They probably equal the natural increase; certainly they exceed the number carried off during any former year.* And this result was effected in the face of an immense domestic competition, which was enabled to sustain itself by the high price of tobacco and wheat. What will be the case at the end of another year, if wheat and tobacco should be depressed, and cotton high, requires no great genius for calculation to divine. The continuance of that state of things for a few years, *i. e.*, low-priced tobacco and high-priced cotton, will strip the State of half its adult slave population. From what we hear, there is not at present enough slave labor here, to make, even with favorable seasons, an average crop of tobacco."

We are to understand from this that nobody in Virginia works except slaves; and the 'Southern demand" has drained the State of its black laborers to such an extent as seriously to threaten the production of wheat and tobacco.

The *Whig* is forced, by this state of things, to take a gloomy view of the future. We quote:

"The consequences, social and political, of this process, continued without interruption for a few decades, are palpable and inevitable. The character of the population will undergo an entire change. The few negroes remaining will be found in the hands of a few rich men; *and some hungry demagogue, like Wise, will not be wanting to raise the cry of aristocrats, and the whole institution will be swept from the statute book.* In the meantime, the abstraction of labor will be followed by diminished products; *and in the transition from negroes to Yankees, the whole real property of the Commonwealth will experience a disastrous depreciation.*"

Is not this prospect disheartening? Think of Governor WISE turning Abolitionist, and of Yankees displacing the negroes! No wonder the F. F. V.'s are shaking in their shoes.

But solemn things should be solemnly regarded; accordingly the *Whig* calls for legislative remedies, and recommends as follows:

"The preventive remedy is some new source of labor to supply this increasing deficiency. The alternative lies between *Yankees* and *Negroes*. We must resign ourselves to see our lands undergo a ruinous depreciation for the want of sufficient labor to till them, and then be appropriated by the Yankees; *or we must augment the number of Negroes by direct importation from Africa, so as to supply every white man in the State with enough for his own use.* Large slaveholders may and do object to this expedient, on the ground, that it will depreciate the value of the slaves they now own; but they will be more than compensated for this depreciation by the enhanced value of their lands. *The question, however, is not one of choice, but necessity.* If they would maintain the institution of Slavery, they must popularize it, by rendering it cheap and accessible to every white man; and if they would not render their lands worthless, they must have laborers to cultivate it. It is to the vast importation of Irish and German laborers into the Northern States that that section of the Union is indebted for its pecuniary and political preponderance. Cursed with a sterile soil and an execrable climate, but for this importation and a dexterity (which poverty engenders) in shaving their neighbors, they had continued poor and despicable. Had he importation of slaves never been interrupted, the Southern States would have maintained the ascendency they had at the Revolution; and would have constituted at this time the foremost community in the world. It was *by the introduction of Negroes*, as has been clearly demonstrated by an eloquent pen, *that this continent was saved to Protestantism and religious freedom*; and it is by the renewal of that importation alone, that it can be saved from Yankee bigotry and fanaticism—a despotism ten times more detestable than that of the Roman Inquisition."

In the remainder of its article the *Whig* derives encouragement from the alleged fact that "France, one of the first Powers of the world, has just opened the Slave-trade;" and refers to the contemplated direct commercial intercourse of the South with France, a scheme which it rejoices to believe "will prepare us (the South) for that event—not only possible, but highly probable—we might perhaps say inevitable—a dissolution of the Union."

The idea of reviving the Slave-trade is gaining ground daily at the South. Many entertain who do not openly avow it. Slavery is growing weaker, and its friends desire to strengthen it. Slave labor is most profitable in the cotton and sugar States. Consequently, "laborers" grow scarce in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The theory of renewing the Slave-trade is assuming shape and force in the Southern mind, and it may be very soon brought forward prominently and actively into the field of political action.

GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—The editors and proprietors of the Paris journals recently entertained the managers of the railroads of France at a dinner at the *Trois Frères*, as an acknowledgment of the favor conferred upon them by the permission to travel *free* upon all the lines leading from Paris. Any kind of freedom is gratefully acknowledged by the French press; but a freedom of this kind is, in fact, only imposing a new restraint upon the press. The establishment of the editorial dead-head system on the French roads will prevent the press from telling the truth about them, and if the Emperor is as sagacious as he has shown himself in other matters, he will not permit the railroad managers to muzzle the press with free tickets. He will claim it as his own imperial privilege to bribe the press to silence.

HOPEFUL.—It is supposed that the City treasury will reap some benefit from the prevailing religious revival. Quite a number of the ex-Aldermen and ex-Councilmen who have been connected with the fraudulent transactions of the past few years, are among those who have experienced a change of heart. They will undoubtedly practice restitution as well as repentance. Nothing is more common than to find in the English papers acknowledgments, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of money received from repentant defaulters. Comptroller FLAGG will be happy to attend to all similar cases here.

PERSONAL.—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER is now in this City, at the Brevoort House. Mr. SUMNER is still avoiding, by the advice of his physicians, the sharper excitements of public life, but he is rapidly regaining his natural vigor of constitution, and whenever he shall be permitted to resume without reserve his Senatorial career, will doubtless approve himself as firm and formidable a champion as ever he was, of Truth and the Right.

A CORRECTION.—The *Evening Post* protests against being unfriendly to Senator SEWARD. It only thinks he is "famous for voting for all sorts of appropriations," and that his vote on the Army bill was calculated to inflict great injury upon the struggling people of Kansas. The *Post's* hostility goes no further than this.

THE ARMY.—Does the Administration intend to abandon the Utah Expedition to its fate? If not, why does it oppose the proposition to raise volunteers for the Utah service?

The Wrecked of the John Milton—Captain Harding's Body Identified.

The funeral of those of the crew of the *John Milton* whose bodies have been recovered, took place at East Hampton on Sunday. Rev. STEPHEN L. MASHAN preached an affecting sermon on the occasion. Three more bodies have been found, making 15 altogether that have been recovered thus far. The remains of the lamented Captain HARDING were identified on the beach, by the agent of the Underwriters, on Saturday, and were yesterday brought to this City by the Long Island Railroad. The widow of Captain HARDING has not visited the scene of the disaster, as one of our cotemporaries has stated. She is still in this City.

POCKETING FACILITIES.—Officer PHILLIPS, of Second Ward, yesterday forenoon spotted two young men, who looked like suspicious characters, going from store to store, as if for the purpose of purchasing goods. They finally entered the stationery store of W. W. ROSE, in Cedar-street, and while the officer stood watching their movements, Mr. ROSE missed his goods, and came out for a policeman. Officer PHILLIPS immediately arrested and took them to the Tombs, where they were searched. Each of them had capacious pockets on the inside of a kind of burglar's coat, which were filled with stolen goods. They were committed.

☞ MARGARET SCHNEIDER, a German woman, was charged in the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, yesterday, with killing her own infant by throwing it into a sink at No. 304 East Thirteenth-street.

☞ VICTOR BERTRAND, a Frenchman, was arrested, yesterday, charged with embezzling $66 worth of groceries from PHILIP N. GAULON, No. 467 Canal-street.

☞ Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, has complained of Truck Company No. 8, for running with their cart on the sidewalk.

MUNICIPAL.

More Frauds in the Street Department... Reports on the Subject.

No Salaries for Members of the Common Council.

Amendments to the Tax Levy—No Agreement Yet.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, accompanying a report of the financial affairs of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, as before published.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

Another communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting the draft of an ordinance prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, after consultation with him, on a case, instances similar to which may frequently occur, and to meet and remedy which the Executive Department of the City Government should be clothed with ample and clearly expressed powers. The instance named was that of the building No. 349 Pearl-street, which was reported in insecure and dangerous condition, and liable to fall at any moment. The ordinance directs the Street Inspector to cause the building to be taken down forthwith; and the Mayor recommends the passage of an ordinance of general application. The communications took the usual course.

A FERRY.

A petition was received from James B. Rub and associates, and referred, for a lease of Pier No. 35 North River, for ferry purposes.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The following was offered by Alderman TWOMEY, and adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act, appointing Commissioners for the erection of a new City Hall in this City; and

Whereas, Said act was passed by the said Legislature, against the earnest remonstrance of the inhabitants and tax-payers of this City, through their legally constituted and regularly elected representatives in the Common Council; and

Whereas, The said act, by its provisions, appointing such Commissioners, for the expenditure of the money raised for the purpose imposes upon the inhabitants and tax-payers of the City "Taxation without Representation," in violation of the fundamental principles of self-government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to memorialize the Legislature, at its present session, for the passage of an act, repealing the said act of the last Legislature, appointing Commissioners for the erection of a new City Hall in this City.

THE FIFTY-SECOND-STREET FRAUD.

The Committee on Frauds made a report in the Fifty-second-street regulating and grading case, reported by Mr CONOVER. After stating the main facts, as heretofore published, namely: that Farley was the lowest bidder for the contract; that he did the work; that he declined the contract, and by so doing forced the City to pay the higher price bid by Mr. McGRANE; that Mr. McGRANE said he did none of the work, and only signed the contract to oblige a friend; that he immediately transferred the contract to the father-in-law of Mr Farley, and that Mr. Farley drew the money on Mr. McGRANE'S bid, instead of his own; also, that there exists good ground for suspecting that the official return of the quantity of work done had been altered before reaching the office of the Assessors; and that the assessment roll was stolen from the office as soon as inquiry was made for it,—they also think Mr. Dodge, the Surveyor, culpable, in not retaining notes of the quantity of work done. The Committee consider that Mr. Farley is not entitled to any money for the work done, as there was no confirmation by the Common Council; and that the contract made with Mr. McGRANE was obtained by fraud, and that the Street Commissioner and Mr. Farley were parties to it. They further state that Charles Turner, late Deputy Street Commissioner, was guilty of colluding with Farley, and of gross neglect of his duty.

The Committee recommended the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the ordinance approved on the 8th day of October, 1857, confirming the assessment in the case of regulating curb and guttering and flagging Fifty-second-street, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take proceedings against Terrence Farley, John McGrane and Patrick Tracy, to recover back from them the sum of $9,689 78, drawn by Farley from the Comptroller on the 7th of November, 1857, under the fraudulent contract with McGrane.

Resolved, That the fraudulent transactions stated in this report be referred to the District-Attorney, for his action, with the request to investigate the matter of the abstraction of the assessment roll from the office of Joseph B. Taylor.

The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY ERBEN'S $9,000.

President CLANCY, who had left the Chair, now arose and said that he had listened to the report of the Committee on Frauds with great interest; and the more so because there was a case of which he would soon speak, which he had imagined would have been the very first upon which a report would have been made. It was a case of great interest, from the fact that it related to the fraud of one who had long set himself up as a bright and shining example of virtue, and who had been unceasing in his denunciations of the Common Council. The case that he desired to call the attention of the Board to, was one that had caused more remark than any other—it was the case of Henry Erben. He had supposed the Committee would have reported upon it without delay, but he presumed they had not had time to give all the necessary attention to it. He rose for the purpose of offering a resolution, calling upon the Corporation Counsel to commence a suit for the recovery of $9,000 of the funds of the City Treasury which Mr. Erben was now in possession of unlawfully—to recover the $9,000 of the City money now in the possession of a man who *was* in the foremost rank of the reformers; and shrieking loud and long against the Common Council, as a den of corruption; while *he* was committing a fraud to the extent of $9,000 against the treasury of the City they represented: for the purpose of recovering $9,000 from the man who had placed himself foremost among the virtuous—the immaculate in the halls of the University and in the Tabernacle: to recover the $9,000 fraudulently obtained by a man who had lounged about the City Hall for years, greasing the pillars by contact with his person: from one who had done nothing but heap contumely upon the Common Council for the past few years. It was known that he had scandalized and libelled the Common Council without ceasing, and, at the same time, held himself up before the community as one of wonderful honesty and integrity; and, therefore, he had expected that his case, which was clear and undeniable, would have been the first on which a report would have been made. He thought the Board owed it to its own dignity to force him to disgorge his ill gotten gold, and to punish him for his crime, without unnecessary delay; and it was with that view that he offered the following resolution, which, he sincerely hoped, would be adopted. While speaking he had received an intimation that the Corporation Council had commenced proceedings, but he would still advocate the adoption of the resolution, as it would give the counsel the direct authority of the Board for his proceeding.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to commence proceedings forthwith against Henry Erben, to recover the amount wrongfully paid said Erben by Comptroller Flagg, as an award in the opening of Canal-street.

Ald. ADAMS said he would not attempt to follow the remarks of his learned friend who had just taken his seat. He would simply say that there was no case that came before the Committee that did not require examination, and that the Committee was not obliged to hear testimony from all the parties concerned. It was true that Mr. Erben's case had been among the first that came before the Committee; and, he would add, that Mr. Erben's defence of his conduct was very lame—in fact, no defence at all. So plain was it that the Committee would have reported upon it before had not the Clerk been taken sick, and left the papers locked up in his drawer, where the Committee could not have access to them. He could assure the gentleman that there was no disposition on the part of the Committee to let Erben's case pass; and the gentleman himself was careful, in another capacity, to keep it before the people that Erben had $9,000 of the people's money. He had been informed that since the Committee on Frauds had been appointed, considerable sums of money had been returned to the rightful owners, by those who had overdrawn for work performed. That had been one good resulting from the appointment of the Committee, and he had no doubt that many more would follow. At all events, gentlemen need not harbor any fears in relation to the case of Mr. Erben, as he could assure them, it would be attended to as soon as Mr. Woodruff, the clerk, should have so far recovered as to be able to attend to his duties.

Alderman CLANCY said he certainly intended no reflection upon the Committee. He knew that they had had an arduous duty to perform, and, in offering the resolution, he meant only to urge the matter to its conclusion at an earlier date than the Committee could expect to complete it; and that he had done so because it was a case of outrageous fraud, concerning which there was not a doubt.

Alderman TUCKER stated that he was a member of the Committee now, but was not so at the time Mr. Erben's case was up. He hoped the resolution would not pass, as he was sure a report would be made as soon as possible; and as its passage would appear to be a reflection upon the Committee. In regard to the assertion that Mr. Erben had been the head and front of the Reform Party, he would say that that party had tried very hard, several times, to shake him off, but could not succeed. Nevertheless, his presence in that party was never desirable. He thought the gentleman (Alderman CLANCY) was in great haste, and he supposed it was because it was believed that Erben had had something to do with the Reform Party. But as the Reform Party had died out, he could see no good reason for unnecessary haste on that account. The Committee had promised to take the matter up as soon as the papers could be had; and they would make a report as soon as Mr. Woodruff recovered. He thought the resolution was a reflection upon the Committee, and hoped it would not pass.

Alderman OWENS was opposed to its adoption.

Alderman GREGORY hoped it would not pass. The Committee had done all they could; and they desired, if possible, to find who drew the warrant for the money, before reporting.

Alderman CLANCY would withdraw the resolution,

as he had no disposition to interfere with the progress of the work the Committee had in hand. The resolution was withdrawn.

SALARIES FOR MEMBERS.

The Mayor's Message, vetoing the proposal to apply for such an alteration of the Charter as would authorize the payment of $1,000 a year to each member of the Common Council, was referred to by Alderman Boole, who moved that the resolution be passed notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor.

Alderman Tucker hoped the resolution would not be passed, for he did not believe that attaching a salary to the office would cause the selection of better men.

Aldermen Owens and Davies expressed similar views.

Alderman Bradley hoped there would be a constitutional majority in favor of the resolution. The increase in the expenses of the City, referred to by the Mayor, were in a very material degree in consequence of an increase in the demands of the Board of Governors, of which the Mayor was a member. He referred to the various other sources from which the increase had been caused, and over which the Common Council had no control. In conclusion, he declared his strenuous opposition to a representation based upon money influence—it had always resulted in evil to the citizen. Therefore he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Alderman Adams thought that if the fact that granting salaries had not caused the selection of better members of the Common Council, and that therefore no salaries should be allowed, it would be well to adopt that rule in other departments. He did not think the office of Mayor had been better filled since a salary had been paid, and if they were to go back to first principles, he thought they had better go back to the time of Mynheer Van Schouvenhoven, who received $17 for acting as Mayor, under the Dongan and Montgomerie charter.

After some further remarks the resolution was lost.

MORE FRAUDS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The following communication was then received from D. D. Conover, Esq., being a continuation of his report of discoveries of frauds in the Street Department.

STREET DEPARTMENT, STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Such of the assessment lists as were made up by the Assessors and confirmed by the Common Council and Mayor in the year 1856, and now on file in the Street Department, have been examined and compared in detail with the contracts or record, by order of the undersigned, and the following cases of over-payment to contractors, and consequent over-assessments of property owners, (where the amount exceeds $100,) are submitted, with such explanations of the cause of the excess as the undersigned is enabled to give, for the information of your Honorable body:

CASE FIRST.

Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues. John M'Cullens was Contractor, and Robert J. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed August, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list.....$3,009 58
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....2,278 32

A difference against property owners of.. $731 26
which is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *rock excavation, earth excavation* and *earth filling*, which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 87½ cents, 30 cents and 35 cents per cubic yard, but which items of work, on the contrary, were included in and covered by the prices paid for curb, gutter and flagging as incident and appertaining thereto.

CASE SECOND.

Flagging sidewalks in Third avenue from Forty-fourth-street to Sixty-first-street. S. C. Foster was Contractor and Edward Boyle Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Sept. 1, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list.....$2,947 50
But the amount rightfully and legally due as per said list, was.....2,468 50

A difference against property owners of... $479 00
Which, to the extent of $62 24, is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *reflagging* and *earth filling*, which items he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 6 cents per square foot and 60 cents per cubic yard, but which on the contrary were included in and covered by the price paid for flageing. The balance of the over-assessment ($417 76) stands entirely unaccounted for on any data apparent on the face of the returns made to the Assessors, and the explanation of which rests entirely upon them to give. In this case the property owners were assessed also $81 for inspection fees when the appointment of an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance.

CASE THIRD.

Paving Forty-sixth-street from Ninth to Eleventh avenues. Terrence Farley was Contractor and Jno. T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in September, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list $3,069 53
But the amount rightly and legally due him was, as per contract.....2,248 35

A difference against property owners of.. $1,421 18
Which, to the extent of $1,003 04 is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner, for *furnishing gravel, repaving*, resetting curb and gutter, and *refitting man-holes*, which items of work he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 30 cents per cubic yard, 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per lineal foot, and $10 each; but all of which, on the contrary, were included in and covered by the price paid for paving. The balance of the over-assessment ($418 14) is made up of sundries, not returned by the Surveyor nor provided for in the contract, nor even allowed by the *liberal* certificate of the Street Commissioner, but embraced in a bill rendered at prices sworn to by the Contractor, as just and reasonable, and the amount of which bill the Assessors assumed to allow and assess against the property owners. In this case the property owners were also assessed $99 for inspection fees, notwithstanding the appointment of an Inspector was disallowed by the ordinance.

CASE FOURTH

Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues E. McGuran was Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in September, 1856. The assessors made the amount due to the contractor as for said list.....$2,469 30
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....1,669 30

A difference against property owners of.....$800 00
Which is made up by an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for 800 feet of retaining wall, which work he wrongfully certified was provided for in the contract at the price of $1 per running foot. An assessment of $36 for inspection fees was also made in this case, though the ordinance did not allow the appointment of an Inspector.

CASE FIFTH.

Paving Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue. John Fitzpatrick was Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment-list was confirmed in September, 1856. The assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list $2,256 50
But the amount rightly due him as per contract, was.....$649 50

A difference against property owners of...$1607 00
Which is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner bevond the terms of contract, for rock excavation, bridge stones laid, flagging relaid, and culvert built, all of which items of work he wrongfully certified were provided for in the contract, at prices of $1 50 per cubic yard, 60 cents and 6 cents per square foot, and $1 per running foot. But these allowances only amounted to $686 50, which, it is presumable, was not satisfactory to the Contractor, and therefore the following additional allowance was interlined in pencil upon the certificate of the Street Commissioner: "Rock blasting and earth filling $920 50," which thus makes up the over-assessment of $1,607. Who made that interlineation in pencil, the undersigned cannot say, neither can he suggest a reason why the Assessors should have assessed upon the property owners an amount so equivocally vouched for. To illustrate the impropriety of these extra allowances for rock excavation, earth filling, reflagging, &c., under a contract for paving only, it is only necessary to state that this part of Fifty-first-street had been so recently regulated, graded, curb and gutter set, and sidewalks flagged, before the making of the contract with Fitzpatrick for paving it, that the return of said regulating, grading, &c., has not yet been made to the Street Department, and consequently no assessment has yet been laid for such original work; and yet $1,607 of work belonging to the original contract and fully done by that Contractor, is alleged to have been done over by Fitzpatrick under his contract for paving. It is not easy to understand how the street which had only just been graded should need to be graded over, or the sidewalks which had just been flagged should require to be reflagged; but it is easy to comprehend how, under such circumstances, the property owners are over-assessed

CASE SIXTH.

Regulating Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eight streets from Fourth to Lexington avenues, Jno Hodgins was Contractor, and Edward Ewen Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in September, 1856. The assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list $692 20, but the amount rightly due him as per contract was $557 60, a difference against property-owners of $334 60, which to the extent of $38, is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *rock cutting*, which he wrongfully certified was included in the contract at the price of $1 per cubic yard; while the balance of the assessment, $296 60, is founded upon no data that the undersigned can discover upon the returns accompanying said assesement list, and appears, therefore, to have been gratuitously allowed to the contractor by the Assessors, and as gratuitously assessed upon the property owners.

CASE SEVENTH.

Paving Fortieth-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, C. C. Ellis was Contractor and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list $1,419 67
But the amount righly due him as per contract... 1,137 13,

A difference against property owners of.... $282 54,
Which, to the extent of $42 54 is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *setting curb* and *gutter*, *repaving* and *relaying bridge stones*, all of which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices of 50 cents per lineal foot, 16 cents per square yard and 10 cents per square foot, The balance of the over-assessment ($240) having no data upon which it can be founded, appears as in cases second and sixth, to have been gratuitously allowed by the Assessors to the Contractor.

CASE EIGHTH.

Paving, flagging, setting curb and gutter in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. John Mehan was Contractor and Edward Boyle Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor, as per said list.....$1,151 00,
But the amount rightly due him, as per contract, was.....932 27,

A difference against property owners of.... $218 73,
Which is made up from extra allowances by Street Commissioner for *rock excavated, bridge stone relaid* and *bridge stone furnished*, which he wrongly certified were included in the contract at prices of $1 50 per cubic yard, 12 cents and 25 cents per square foot; when, on the contrary, those items of work were covered by the prices paid for paving, flagging, &c., as appertaining thereto. In this case, also, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance, one was appointed, and his fees, amounting to $76 50, were assessed against the property owners.

CASE NINTH.

Regulating Forty-third-street from Third to Fifth avenues. Timothy Casey was Contractor, and Isaac T. Ludlum Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list.....$3,826 66
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....3,696 76

A differer ce against property owners of.....$129 90
Which excess has no foundation upon the returns made to the Assessors, and appears to be a gratuity to the contractor. The sum of $351, inspection fees, is also allowed and assessed upon the property in interest, notwithstanding the appointment of an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance.

CASE TENTH.

Paving Thirty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues. John McGrain was Contractor, and Edward Boyle Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list.....$1,212 15
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract, was.....942 21

A difference against the property owners of.. $269 94
Which excess has no foundation upon the returns made to the Assessors, and, therefore, appears to have been gratuitously allowed by them to the Contractor, and necessarily became an over-assessment on the property in interest. Inspection fees of $36 were also allowed and included in assessment, although an inspector was not allowed by the ordinance.

CASE ELEVENTH.

Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-ninth-street from Ninth to Eleventh avenues—C. C. Ellis was Contractor and Robert J. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856, and the Assessors made the amount due to Contractor as per said list.....$2,476 96
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract, was.....2,126 96

A difference against property owners of.. $350 00
Which excess, like the preceding case, is founded upon no data discoverable in the returns furnished to the Assessors, and has the like appearance of a gratuity to the Contractor.

CASE TWELFTH.

Paving Sixth-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-eighth streets—William Humes, Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list $8,102 94
But the amount righ ly and legally due him as per contract, was.....8,661 64

A difference against property owners of...$1,441 30
Which excess is founded upon no data on the face of the returns furnished to the Assessors, and how they figured it up is entirely inexplicable to the undersigned. The Contractor, however, received the benefit of it, and the assessment was made upon the property owners for it, and also for the additional sum of $192, inspection fees, notwithstanding the ordinance did not allow the appointment of an inspector.

CASE THIRTEENTH.

Paving and flagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-first to Fifty-third streets, J. Cunningham was Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor, as per said list.....$1,541 54
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....1,199 94

A difference against property owners, of....$341 60
Which, to the extent of $91 60, is made up from extra allowances by Street Commissioner, for *rock excavation, earth filling, gutter laid*, and *curb* and *gutter relaid*, which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of $2 50, and 50 cents per cubic yard, and 55 cents and 40 cents per lineal foot; but all of which items of work were intended to be and were included in the prices paid for paving and flagging as appertaining thereto. The balance of the amount over-assessed ($250) is not accounted for by any data on the face of the returns, and seems to have been gratuitously allowed to the Contractor.

CASE FOURTEENTH.

Flagging Tenth avenue from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fourth streets. J. Cunningham was contractor; R. Graves, surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list.....$1,432 68
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract was.....1,094 38

A difference against property owners of... $338 30
Which excess is made up from extra allowances by Street Commissioner for *rock excavated, paving, curb* and *gutter reset*, and *bridge stones relaid* which he wrongfully certified were embraced in the contract, at prices respectively of $2 50 per cubic yard, 35 cents per square yard, 10 cents per lineal foot, and 10 cents per square foot; but all of which work was intended to be and was covered by the price paid for flagging.

CASE FIFTEENTH.

Paving and flagging Thirty-fifth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues. John M. Cutkins was Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list.....$2,145 67
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract was.....1,533 47

A difference against property owners of.... $612 20
Which is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *rock, sand* and *gravel*, to the amount of $612 20, and which, notwitnstanding its dubious legality, was included in the assessment against the property owners.

CASE SIXTEENTH.

Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue. Cunningham & Humes were the Contractors, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in October, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due the Contractors, as per said list.....$1,282 26
But the amount rightfully and legally due him as per contract was.....749 76

A difference against property owners of... $532 50
Which excess, to the extent of $287, is made up from extra allowances by the Street Commissioner for *rock excavated* and *curb* and *gutter reset*, which items, he wrongfully certified, were included in the contract at prices respectively of $2 50 per cubic yard and 10 cents per lineal foot; and the remaining $245 50 gratuitously allowed by the Assessors, and assessed upon the property in interest.

CASE SEVENTEENTH.

Setting curb and gutter, paving and flagging Third-avenue from Forty second to Forty-ninth streets. John Fitzpatrick was the Contractor, and John T. Dodge, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Nov., 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list.....$12,590 40
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per the contract, was.....8,959 17

A difference against property-owners of..$3,631 33
Which excess, to the extent of $2,250 85, is based by the Assessors upon a bill rendered by the Contractor for work done outside of contract, and the charge for which he swears to be just and reasonable; none of which work was returned by the Surveyor, except perhaps one item of *filling*, amounting in the bill to $745,80, which doubtless was included in the Surveyor's return of work under contract, and its insertion in the bill, therefore, would be tantamount to a double charge. But after allowing that bill in full, there remains of the over-assessment a balance of $1,380 38 to account for which there is nothing upon or accompanying the returns, and the amount seems to have been added by the Assessors for the benefit of the Contractor.

CASE EIGHTEENTH.

Paving, resetting curb and gutter, and laying crosswalks in Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue. C. Smith was the Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in November, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list.....$1,389 44
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....764 74

A difference against property holders of.... $624 70
Which excess, to the extent of $160, is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for 80 feet of wooden culvert built, which he wrongfully certified was embraced in contract, at price of $2 per foot. There are no data upon the returns furnished to the Assessors upon which to found the balance of the above over-assessment, ($464 70,) and it stands, therefore, like other cases preceding an apparent gratuity to the Contractor. This case also exhibits an assessment of $90 for inspection fees, where no inspector was allowed by the ordinance.

CASE NINETEENTH.

Paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue. Charles Devlin was the Contractor, and John T. Dodge Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to Contractor, as per said list.....$1,342 76
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....797 76

A difference against property owners of.... $545 00
Of this excess, $20 is an extra allowance by Street Commissioner for *rock excavated*, but the remainder $525 is unaccounted for by any data upon or accompanying the returns furnished to the Assessors and like similar cases preceding seems a gratuity.

CASE TWENTIETH.

Paving and flagging Fortieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, W. A. Cumming was Contractor and E. Boyle, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor as per said list.....$1,709 48
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract was.....1,502 09

A difference against property owners of... $207 39
Which excess is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *rock excavation* and *curb* and *gutter reset*, which items of work he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices of $1,00 per cubic yard and 11 cents per lineal foot.

CASE TWENTY-FIRST.

Flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-fifth-street from First to Third avenues, D. Gallagher was the Contractor and R. Graves, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to Contractor as per said list.....$2,937 40
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract was.....2,357 40

A difference against property owners of... $580 00
Which is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for grading, which he certifies to as amounting to that sum, ($250.)

CASE TWENTY-FOURTH.

Flagging Thirty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue. Stewart Elder was Contractor, and R. Graves, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractor, as per said list.....$1,469 92
But the amount legally and rightfully due to him, as per contract, was.....1,219 92

A difference against property owners of.....$250 00
For which excess there is nothing to show upon the face of the returns furnished to the Assessors, and therefore, like the other similar over-assessments, it appears entirely gratuitous.

CASE TWENTY-FIFTH.

Regulating, paving, setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-first-street from Second to Third avenues. John Quin was Contractor, and Edwin Smith, Surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the Contractors, as per said list.....$5,496 61
But the amount rightly and legally due him as per contract, was.....1,862 70

A difference against property owners of.....$3,633 91
Which, to the extent of $429 35, is made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner for *curb* and *gutter reset*, *gravel furnished* and *circular corner*, which he wrongfully certified were included in the contract at prices respectively of 20 cents per lineal foot, 60 cents per cubic yard, and $5 for each *circular corner*. The remainder of the above over-assessments ($3,204 56) stand unsupported by any data upon the returns furnished to the Assessors, and they alone can say how so large an excess was made out. Inspection fees to the amount of $85 50 were also assessed upon the property owners interested in this work, although the ordinance disallowed the appointment of an Inspector.

CASE TWENTY-SIXTH.

Paving and flagging Fifty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.—John Carroll was contractor and John T. Dodge, surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Dec., 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to contractor, as per said list...$2,249 02
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....1,551 74

A difference against property-owners of.....$697 28
Of which excess the sum of $45 was made up from an extra allowance by the Street Commissioner, for *rock excavation*, but the remainder of the excess ($625,28) arises from no data apparent upon the returns in the hands of the Assessors, and bears the like appearance of a gratuity on the part of the Assessors to the contractor, at the expense of the property owners.

CASE TWENTY-SEVENTH.

Flagging Twenty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Cunningham and Humes were the contractors, and Robert J. Dodge, surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Dec., 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to to the contractors as per said list.....$592 41
But the amount rightly due them, as per contract, was.....480 49

A difference against property-owners of.....$102 92
Which excess is founded upon no data upon the returns to the Assessors, and appears to have been gratuitously allowed to the contractors by them.

CASE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

Paving and flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-fourth-street from Fourth to Fifth avenues. Charles Devlin was contractor and John T. Dodge surveyor. The assessment list was confirmed in Dec., 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to Contractor as per said list.....$7,377 26
But the amount rightly and legally due him, as per contract, was.....3,905 70

A difference against property-owners of....$3,471 56
Which is made up as follows: First, from an extra allowance by Street Commissioner for *rock excavation, wooden culvert* built, and *retaining wall*, which he wrongfully certified were included in contract at prices respectively of $1 50 per cubic yard, $2 per lineal foot and $1 per foot, together with a further allowance of $250, without specification of particulars; and, secondly, from a bill of sundry items of work alleged to have been done, though none such was returned by Surveyor, which bill is sworn to by the Contractor, as just and reasonable, and amounted to $1,294.

CASE TWENTY-NINTH.

Building sewer in Hudson-street, from Spring to Dominick streets. Lawrence Kock was contractor, and John T. Dodge surveyor. The assessment-list was confirmed in November, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to the contractor, as per said list.....$1,019 20
But the amount rightfully and legally due him, as per contract was.....699 20

A difference against property-owners of.....$320 00
For which no data can be found on the returns and vouchers in the hands of the Assessors, and, is like the preceding similar cases, an apparent gratuity to the contractor.

CASE THIRTIETH.

Building sewer in Fifty-first street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River. Terrance Farley was the contractor, and Robert J. Dodge surveyor. The assessment-list was confirmed in December, 1856. The Assessors made the amount due to contractor, as per said list.....$27,032 70
But the amount rightfully and legally due him, as per contract, was.....22,990 25

A difference to property-owners of.....$4,042 45
Which large excess is founded on no data furnished by the returns and vouchers in the case, and it rests entirely upon the Assessors to show for what so large an over-assessment was laid upon the property owners.

Besides the foregoing cases there are many others in which the allowances and gratuities range in amounts less than $100, to which, however, the same doubtful legality applies, but the undersigned does not deem it necessary to report upon them particularly.

Section 10 of the late charter, which was in force during the period in which these extra allowances were made to the contractors by the Street Commissioner, reads as follows: "No additional allowance beyond the legal claims, under any contract with the corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed." It is therefore perfectly clear that every dollar of the foregoing allowances was an illegal tax upon the property owners, and could not, if contested by them, have been collected by the Corporation.

But if these allowances, made as they were upon some show of claim on the part of the contractor, are to be pronounced illegal, in what light must the additional gratuities to the contractors be viewed, allowed as they were without the shadow of a claim to justify them? Most surely something more than illegality attaches to them. But how all these illegal and even fraudulent allowances could be passed over and confirmed by the Committees on Assessments, and more particularly admitted and liquidated in the Comptroller's Department passes comprehension and may justly cause a doubt of the utility and integrity of the present system of making up and auditing accounts, in which the City is concerned, in that department.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LEVY.

Alderman Bradley, from the Committee on Conference, reported that they had agreed to the following amendments to the Tax Levy:

To add the sum of $5,000 additional to lands and places, making that appropriation $25,000.

For interest on Tompkins Market building stock, $6,000.

$238,000 for awards on the New Reservoir (already in hand.)

$417,000 for awards on Central Park (already in hand.)

To insert $10,000 for Tenth Ward Station-house.

To increase the appropriation for real estate expenses from $21,634 18, as reduced by the Board of Councilmen, to $100,000, as passed by the Board of Aldermen.

To strike out the sum of $100,000 for School tax deficiency of 1854, making the whole appropriation for school purposes for the year 1858, $1,126,013.

In reference to the appropriation for printing, the Committee could come to no agreement on the subject, and the former action of the Board, with these amendments adhered to, making the appropriation $85,000 instead of $40,000, as passed by the Board of Councilmen. The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

The Pacific Hotel Disaster.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

From the St. Louis Evening News, 25th.

Almost every citizen of St Louis has, no doubt, had strong suspicion that the Pacific Hotel disaster was the result of the most diabolical incendiarism, and circumstances are now being developed, which tend to confirm that suspicion beyond the possibility of a doubt. Ever since the event, our very efficient and sagacious Superintendent of Fires, Capt. J. E. D. Cozzens, has been conducting an examination into the cause, which bids fair to be crowned with the most complete success.

It appears that Mr. Doane, one of the unfortunates who was supposed to have lost his life by the fire, and whose remains were uncovered from the ruins, retired to bed about 10 o'clock, in a room adjoining that usually occupied by a man named Chas. L. Taylor, *alias* Sanders, and separated from it by a board partition, reaching only part of the way to the ceiling. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the fire, the watchman of the Pacific Hotel met Taylor in the street, and, in conversation with him, Taylor stated that Doane had $4,000 in his room with him.

At 2 o'clock the same morning Taylor went to said hotel and went to bed. At 2¼ o'clock he went to the Townsley House and took a bed for the night, and slept there. *He had no boots on at the time.* In the morning the bed in which he slept was found considerably stained with blood, and no wound was on the person of Taylor. The room at the Pacific Hotel occupied by Doane was in a part of the building affording the best chance for his escape, *had he been alive.* When his remains were recovered, they were upon the bed on which he had slept, and it was *saturated with blood.* There were other unmistakable indications that he had been *murdered.*

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, suspicion rested so strongly upon Taylor that he was arrested on the charge of murder and arson.

Dr. D. W. Strader, the landlord of the hotel, was its reputed proprietor; but it now appears that he had not a dollar of interest in it, but that it belonged to persons with whom the Doctor was at feud. He also has, therefore, been arrested, on the charge of conspiring with Taylor in the perpetration of this demoniacal act.

An investigation of the affair was to have taken place before Justice Hencrenrath this morning, but, to give the accused an opportunity to consult with their counsel, has been continued until to-morrow morning. In the mean time Taylor is committed to jail, and Dr. Strader is detained under surveillance. The suspicion against him is very slight, and the investigation to-morrow may dissipate it entirely. His arrest was more on the ground of possibility than probability.

Taylor has been about St. Louis occasionally for a long time, and a few years ago was clerk for Choteau & Barlow. He was also, at one time, Assistant City Engineer, as we are informed. It is also reported, on pretty good authority, that he had been convicted of a felony in California, and had served a term in the chain-gang at San Francisco. A few months ago he was arrested for an extensive robbery at the City Hotel in this city, but was discharged on account of the man who was robbed not remaining to prosecute. He was so alarmed that he fled the city a few minutes after the robbery.

Taylor is a good-sized, good-looking man, and somewhat noted for his reckless dissipation. Since his return to the city, he has been known by the name of Sanders only, but we learn has several aliases, one of which is Sandess Taylor.

Charles Waldrup, the watchman of the Pacific Hotel, has also been arrested, and we learn is detained as a witness.

COMPLETE LIST OF VICTIMS.

The *Republican* of the 25th says:

"The clearing away of the ruins of the Pacific Hotel was finished yesterday. No more bodies were exhumed, and the extent of the disaster can now be arrived at with some degree of certainty. Mrs. Hubbard, the lady who had her under jaw broken in two places, one of her legs fractured, and the knee-cap of the other dislocated, expired yesterday morning at the Sisters' Hospital, having lost her consciousness on the preceding evening only. Her remains will be conveyed to her friends in Boston. The deceased now number nineteen, of whom only ten have been identified, as follows: Henry H. Rochester and P. Hart Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.; infant child of Jos. Jones Bruce McNitt, Paul S elnestel, Miss H. Hunter, St. Louis; Evans J. Watkins, Columbus, Ohio; Ephraim Dorne, Chicago; Mrs. H. Hubbard, Boston, and J. Vagoner.

On the 24th, James F. Geary and Elisha Hayes died from the effects of their injuries, making a total of *twenty-one lives lost.* The funeral ceremonies of the victims were performed on the 24th, under the supervision of the Committee of Citizens. The firemen joined the procession in large numbers.

The remains of T. Hart Strong and Henry H. Rochester, of Rochester, arrived in that city on the 25th, and were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends.

☞ **Great Speed.**
THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their
LIGHTNING EXPRESS,
Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
Pittsburg	20 hours.
Cleveland	24 hours.
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
Chicago	3 to 4 days.
St Louis	3 to 4 days.

Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to
JOHN BOBY,
Adams Express Company, New-York.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine**
NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York

☞ **Barthol'e Sewing Machines.**
OFFICE AND SALESROOM No. 4-9 Broadway,
(corner of Broome st.)
The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1858. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Genin has Issued his 84 Spring Style of** Silk Hat, which for beauty of pattern, excellence of work, and decided superiority of materials, stamps it as the leading Hat of the season. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The Greatest Curiosity in New-York,** is the GHOST, to be seen daily, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No 239 Broadway. Price, 65 cents.

MARRIED.

White—Clarke.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Stewart, of the Baptist Mariners' Church, Thomas White, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng., to Miss Sarah Lavinia Clarke, of this City.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

Ryder—Hoag.—At New Castle, Westchester Co., on Monday, Feb 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. T. W. Buckland, of Sing Sing, Mr David Ryder, of Claremont, N. J., to Miss Deborah Jane, only daughter of John Hoag, Esq.

DIED.

Webb.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 1, George Alexander Webb, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in law, Daniel A. Mathews, No. 118 East 34th st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

Hughes.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Alfred, the only surviving son of the late M. Hughes, of this City, aged 17 years, 6 months and 28 days.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his mother, No. 114 Waverley place, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. Joseph's Church, where a High Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Staten Island for interment. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

Walkington.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Ann Walkington, in the 48th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also those of her brother-in-law, Wm. L. Colby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 323 Madison-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Greenleaf.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Mrs. Sarah Greenleaf, wife of Rev. J. Greenleaf, aged 64 years.

The funeral services will be attended at the Franklin-av. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

Johns.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 1, at the residence of her son-in law, H. R. Latimer, Mrs. Mabel B. Johns, aged 85 years.

The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Watson.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, March 1, Florence, only child of Henry and Charlotte Watson, aged 7 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her grandfather Dr. A. J. Berry, No. 44 South 9th st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Harrington.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb 28, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, wife of M. G. Harrington, Esq., in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral without further invitation, at No. 7 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Thorn.—At New-Rochelle on Sunday morning Feb. 28, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her brother-in law, Edgar W Voris, M. D., Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Thorn, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, on Tuesday March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains on the New-Haven Road leave 27th-st. station at 12¾ o'clock P. M. for New-Rochelle, returning at 6:25 P. M.

LaRue.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 1, 1858, William David, eldest son of Theodore and Mary LaRue.

Funeral service on Tuesday, March 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Newlands.—At West Point, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 20, Margaret Ann, wife of Francis Newlands, and daughter of the late Asa Kellogg, of Troy N. Y.

FIRST CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS
(At Wholesale.)
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich st., would invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of the following articles, which they feel confident will give entire satisfaction:
MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and bbls.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled,) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.
HERRING, (smoked and pickled.) SALMON, SHAD.
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER and CHEESE of the very finest quality.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.
It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.
One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,
the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."
There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor
THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Only purify the Blood and disease must vanish.
Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
RODGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND HERDMAN'S.
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
LUBIN'S EXTRAITS, &c

TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CRE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF TWENTY years' experience, a situation as head waiter in a Club House or a Hotel conducted on the European plan. He is quite conversant with the arrangements of the above establishments, and can procure the best of reference as to capability and general good conduct; has been in charge of one of the first class hotels in this City, for the last three years and six months. Address, for three days, E. F., No. 199 East 13th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MOST CAPABLE GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress in all its branches; can do up shirts in a magnificent style, also fluting and finery; will do chamberwork if required. Wages $7. Also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or address by note.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, as a coachman or groom, and is a careful and a good driver and competent groom; has had long experience in England in care and treatment of horses, and can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girls, situations, one as competent cook; makes the best of pastry, bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter or nurse; both are excellent laundresses, and have the best of City references; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 100 Green st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, by a very competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to assist in chamberwork in a respectable private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City references. Has no objection to go to any part. Any commands left at No. 146 3d-av., 15th and 16th sts., or H. B., by calling at No. 146 3d-av., 15th and 16th sts., or No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A competent person, who understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to take the care of groom children; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose cearacter shall bear the strictest investigation for capability, honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women. One is a first class waitress; the other a first-rate cook and baker; understands pastry and jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Both have best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable woman in a first class family; the very best City reference given where she has lived several years; can take the entire charge of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 134 8th-st., east of Broadway, next door to the Mercantile Library.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing, and no objection to do housework in a small family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 485 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W. office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 105 East 26 h-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH young women, one as nurse and seamstress one as chambermaid and waitress; also by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and a very nice Protestant German girl of 15. Apply at No. 7 14th st., near Broadway

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day, in genteel families. Apply at No. 475, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av. Can be seen for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, A situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; can give good reference. Call at No. 120 Suffolk-st., near Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swiss woman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 104 Beekman st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently, and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED Organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms and z of instrument, &c., ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of the most respectable and intelligent class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment. The selection comprises some of the most experienced, reliable and well-informed class of Protestant nurses. Also thorough cooks, laundresses, waiters and general housemaids; and though many of those servants have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate. N. B.—Special attention given to country orders

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent female domestics, Protestants and Catholics; ladies in want of a first-class servant, call at the advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. Families supplied with Scotch, English or American servants by leaving their orders three or four days previous to requiring them. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases to employers.
J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FEMALE SERvants, experienced in various branches of domestic housework, with good City references and at moderate wages, cannot fail to get well suited by calling early today at WERLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute No. 369 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. A number of smart Protestant girls on hand for City and country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments—the care and management of green and hot-house plants, laying out of grounds, and gardening in general; can produce the best recommendation for the same from his last employer, whom he has served five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, at this office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A very respectable young man, (a German,) has filled the capacity both in Europe and this country; has had the care of hot-houses; fully understands the business in all its branches; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 15th st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business. City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F, *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred. Refers to his late employer, J. S Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron hardware and cutlery trades; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family; is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or would do plain cooking. Best City references. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av., 1st floor, front room, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT 2 years's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS for the City of New-York, and one for every 50,000 inhabitants for all other territory in the United States not yet supplied, to sell Wright's Patent Sectional Spring Bed Bottoms. Must give the best of reference and give good security in the sum of $100 to $300 for the property necessary to be in their possession. This may be a steady business for ten years. Inquire at Nos. 387, 389 and 391 1st-av., office on second floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND laundress immediately, for a gentleman's family uptown. Apply at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 369 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Also, a number of smart nurses and general housework girls wanted at high wages; call early.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROtestant woman as cook washer and ironer. None but a Protestant, and good cook and laundress, with city references, need appy at No. 37 East 19th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FOREMEN.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced foremen of tracklayers to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Co., No. 84 Wall-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WAIT ON AN INFIRM lady; duties light; one that will consider a good home equivalent for her services may address Box No. 3,538 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER CITY RECOMmendations as to character, experience and habits, will be required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 5 Washington place.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A WHOLEsale hardware store; low wages first year, and must reside with his parents. Applicant will address box 3,388

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, Conn., (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. S. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Next term opens April 7 with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—PROFESSEUR QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S.—St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,865 Post office, New-York.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars in No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st. corner of Macdougal, opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, to go South—one who is qualified to teach Latin, French and Music, and the ordinary branches of an English education. Address Box No. 1,777 City Post-Office, giving name and reference.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASTER TO GIVE lessons on the flute. Some one with experience is preferred. For further particulars address T., box No. 80, Jersey City Post-Office. Good reference requested.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAUTICAL ROUTINE.
SHORT RULES IN NAVIGATION;
BY
ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL MINDS.
UNDER PRACTICE
PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
HENRY SPEAR
No. 133 Pearl-st., and No. 86 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—HAVING just purchased about $6,000 worth of American and Foreign Music at retail prices, will sell the same at a great reduction from the usual prices during this week. An extensive assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, new and second hand, for sale at very low prices for cash. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.
HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO JEWELERS AND PAWNBROKERS.—Stolen from the premises No. 3 Amity-place, on Saturday night, Feb. 26, 1858:
One silver plated cake basket.
Two double silver salt-holders, marked L. H. S.
Six table cloths.
Any person returning the same to the above named place will be liberally rewarded.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 3,
A LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN
IMPORTER AND JOBBER'S STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
[BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.]

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of
MESSRS ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
No. 324 Broadway, (next door to the Broadway Theatre.)
(By order of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., Assignee.)
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS contained in said store, comprising full lines of

HOSIERY,	DRESS GOODS,
BROADCLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,	SILKS,
SATINS,	VESTINGS,
WHITE GOODS,	LINENS,
SHEETINGS,	PRINTS,
SHIRTINGS,	LAWNS,
	CASHMERES.

And every article to be found in a first-class Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House.
All in good order, and all to be sold without any reserve, to close the trust.
EVERY LOT ON THE CATALOGUE WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD FOR CASH ON DELIVERY, and the particular attention of the Dry Goods Jobbing and Retail Trade is invited to the inducements offered by this free and unrestricted sale.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer—Office 168 Broadway.
FOR CLOSURE SALE OF ABOUT $15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c
The undersigned will sell at public auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) March 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made rendering it imperative that every thing should be sold without reserve. Catalogues, giving accurate descriptions of everything in the house, will be ready on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.
THE FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF
Four splendid carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces in silk velvet all in perfect order; elegantly carved centre sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved seven octave rosewood piano forte; tapestry, Wilton and Axminster carpets. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of painted vases and unique parlor ornaments.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, twenty two fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.
SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, rung and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.
N. B.—Deposits required from all purchasers.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER, SHORT TIME IN USE.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house situated No. 51 West 16th st., near 6th av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets; three magnificent rosewood parlor suits, covered in a elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7 octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made; richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter-dishes, emonades, pitchers &c.; also costly silver ware such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles; spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing mahogany cushioned chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, with washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work-tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description, will do well to attend, as every article will be sold without reserve.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 229 Broadway.
CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO the sale, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st. west of 8th av., of all the contents of the magnificently-furnished house. A full description of which may be found in the *Herald*. This sale affords a rare opportunity to persons in want of first-class furniture at auction prices, as the goods are nearly new and all made to order and to be sold rain or shine, and without reserve. A few articles from the catalogue are here with subjoined, viz.: China dinner set together with a large variety of table ware of every conceivable description; walnut buffets, extension table, velvet carpets, rosewood suites, centre tables, easy chairs, bronzes, China vases, clocks satin and brocatel curtains, fancy secretaries, 7-octave piano, rosewood bookcase, chamber furniture of rosewood and mahogany, blankets and bedding, &c. the whole forming a unique assortment well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at the house only.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF THE SPED-HOUSE PROPERTY, EMBRACING 7 LOTS WITH BUILDINGS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the red House property, bounded by 1st and 2d avs., 104th and 105th sts., and embracing 7 lots. The plot of 14 lots, including the Red House and out-buildings, will be sold in one parcel. This property is in the best condition for pleasure or other purposes, and ready for immediate occupancy. The grand location, &c., are unsurpassed in the neighborhood of the City, and too well known to render detail necessary. A more desirable opportunity for the profitable investment of capital, cannot be offered buyers this Spring, the sale being to close an estate; and purchasers can rely on its being absolute. Every lot of land will be sold without reserve. Terms will be liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
5 BROWN STONE BUILDINGS ON 20TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at auction.—I SHALL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three-story brown stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths, two water closets each. The houses are 15 feet 3½ inches wide, by 40 deep; the lots are 91 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage each. To be sold without limit. For maps and elevation of the houses, apply at No. 7 Broad-st. An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements, without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—TUESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 Chambers-st., the balance of their stock of looking-glasses, frames, &c., consisting in part of a large unsold assortment of ornamented pier, oval and mantel glasses, all sizes; do. do. do. frames do.; mahogany glasses and frames, all descriptions and sizes; engravings in every variety of frames, and every article connected with the trade.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, tête à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, etageres bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, paillasses &c., &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very rich and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, ingrain, Brussels, velvet tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloth mirrors, fancy goods, China ware, silver plated ware, crockery, cutlery, clocks, &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Parties desirous of obtaining furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.
N. P.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2¼ P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ST. FELIX ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THIS very beautiful property, embracing valuable houses and 88 desirable lots of ground on Fulton and Flatbush ave., Raymond, Felix and Navy sts., will be sold TODAY, to close the estate, at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., affording a rare opportunity for investing in some of the most valuable property in Brooklyn. Maps and terms can be obtained at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of new and seasonable goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Also four superior counters, to be sold by order of the Assignee.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISPOPHER.
JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery Taxes, &c.	66,810 72—	466,834 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,143 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481 302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853		$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,812 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance on the Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
		$3,658,735 89
For interest	$957,866 72	
For interest accrued not due, to Feb 1, 1858	51,941 34	
	1,009,748 06	
For Annuities balance of account	16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured	68,163 72	
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.		
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies	198,142 74	
Paid Commissions	184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent	283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums	169,231 57—$2,123,705 88	
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,321,033 38	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95	
THUS APPROPRIATED.		
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,903 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	3,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25 000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95	

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent. and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies since Feb 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858	
Balance or surplus as above	$1,142,503 16
35 per cent on $2,686,569 75, being the amount of participating Premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66
40 per cent on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premium on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24
40 per cent on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 38
40 per cent on $4 927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01
35 per cent on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct matchmatical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,172,355 24
Average amount of Specie.....1,912,487 75
Average amount of Circulation.....188,746 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,128,499 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$749,923 00
Average amount of Specie.....69,025 00
Average amount of Circulation.....55,065 00
Average amount of Deposits.....321,804 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$477,882 00
Average amount of Specie.....65,582 00
Average amount of Circulation.....92,444 00
Average amount of Deposits.....239,582 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,211,981 34
Average amount of Specie.....
Notes Late Bank of America.....$24,536 } 3,067,987 02
Average amount of Circulation.....58,452 } 80,988 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,333,638 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,366,747 45
Average amount of Specie.....3,330,019 83
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,445,386 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$852,373 32
Average amount of Specie.....226,177 08
Average amount of Circulation.....88,310 16
Average amount of Deposits.....931,539 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,534,517 70
Average amount of Specie.....1,008,279 10
Average amount of Circulation.....302,944 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,832,869 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,552,700 90
Average amount of Specie.....321,994 03
Average amount of Circulation.....81,490 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,313,259 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,483,759 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,057,065 00
Average amount of Circulation.....159,548 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,472,139 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,398,635 70
Average amount of Specie.....1,561,184 19
Average amount of Deposits.....289,454 00
Average amount of Circulation.....3,503,496 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,967,219 14
Average amount of Specie.....396,871 39
Average amount of Circulation.....221,092 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,495,819 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$227,088 41
Average amount of Specie.....25,279 76
Average amount of Circulation.....78,052 00
Average amount of Deposits.....171,989 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,307,206 22
Average amount of Specie.....273,240 74
Average amount of Circulation.....167,989 00
Average amount of Deposits.....945,570 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$467,351 41
Average amount of Specie.....61,137 92
Average amount of Circulation.....96,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.....226,819 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,671,747 00
Average amount of Specie.....979,467 00
Average amount of Deposits.....259,034 60
Average amount of Circulation.....2,176,617 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$629,470 98
Average amount of Specie.....102,050 99
Average amount of Circulation.....146,149 00
Average amount of Deposits.....465,990 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,574,964 55
Average amount of Specie.....913,294 21
Average amount of Circulation.....16,806 08
Average amount of Deposits.....1,869,617 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,713,381 49
Average amount of Specie.....906,993 73
Average amount of Circulation.....103,232 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,333,326 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Actg Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,300,137 66
Average amount of Specie.....250,671 71
Average amount of Circulation.....104,579 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,149,263 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of March, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,387,080 57
Average amount of Specie.....321,946 79
Average amount of Circulation.....111,666 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,216,930 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$607,964 80
Average amount of Specie.....74,656 45
Average amount of Circulation.....109,529 00
Average amount of Deposits.....469,482 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$276,288 24
Average amount of Specie.....34,177 33
Average amount of Circulation.....11,892 00
Average amount of Deposits.....57,052 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of March, 1858.
S. JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,240,909 44
Average amount of Specie.....255,105 49
Average amount of Circulation.....78,830 00
Average amount of Deposits.....745,356 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,203,786 00
Average amount of Specie.....341,466 24
Average amount of Circulation.....159,642 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,307,987 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$727,602 52
Average amount of Specie.....108,439 40
Average amount of Deposits.....511,542 00
Average amount of Circulation.....638,377 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,729,447 23
Average amount of Specie.....379,766 63
Average amount of Deposits.....183,004 00
Average amount of Circulation.....1,438,832 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,232,901 06
Average amount of Circulation.....1,295,929 60
Average amount of Deposits.....315,476 83
Average amount of Specie.....3,504 649 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$797,655 09
Average amount of Specie.....153,877 99
Average amount of Circulation.....94,339 00
Average amount of Deposits.....500,531 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,523,073 58
Average amount of Specie.....209,777 61
Average amount of Deposits.....163,555 00
Average amount of Circulation.....1,011,831 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,367,214 12
Average amount of Specie.....1,149,061 83
Average amount of Deposits.....267,979 10
Average amount of Circulation.....3,328,731 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$470,950 38
Average amount of Specie.....76,294 47
Average amount of Deposits.....14,539 00
Average amount of Circulation.....109,457 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$676,254 65
Average amount of Circulation.....97,792 57
Average amount of Deposits.....91,388 00
Average amount of Specie.....434,933 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,36 ,266 86
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....2,932,364 09
Average amount of Deposits.....179,576 33
Average amount of Specie.....5,290,691 33

Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,883,156 02
Average amount of Specie.....332,581 11
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....107,912 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,255,154 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,130,689 97
Average amount of Circulation.....1,499,909 22
Average amount of Deposits.....190,588 00
Average amount of Specie.....5,128,439 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,238,492 51
Average amount of Specie.....238,465 33
Average amount of Circulation.....91,325 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$18,951 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,277,187 14
Average amount of Specie.....313,343 47
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....89,544 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,254,108 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$311,483 41
Average amount of Specie.....31,207 58
Average amount of Circulation.....71,210 00
Average amount of Deposits.....215,789 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$313,722 52
Average amount of Specie.....49,883 91
Average amount of Circulation.....66,279 00
Average amount of Deposits.....115,932 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$261,831 82
Average amount of Specie.....21,887 99
Average amount of Circulation.....92,896 00
Average amount of Deposits.....230,028 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,367,493 21
Average amount of Specie.....272,636 33
Average amount of Circulation.....71,903 00
Average amount of Deposits.....997,829 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$483,901 61
Average amount of Specie.....100,658 69
Average amount of Circulation.....95,346 00
Average amount of Deposits.....324 798 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JAS L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$902,190 43
Average amount of Specie.....154,118 99
Average amount of Deposits.....129,203 00
Average amount of Circulation.....630,936 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,922,172 55
Average amount of Specie.....818,821 32
Average amount of Deposits.....166,375 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,187,857 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$169,979 91
Average amount of Circulation.....129,061 61
Average amount of Deposits.....92,326 00
Average amount of Specie.....359,488 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,946,277 53
Average amount of Specie.....848,183 61
Average amount of Deposits.....74,606 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,560,628 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$940,577 84
Average amount of Circulation.....191,801 81
Average amount of Deposits.....89,511 00
Average amount of Specie.....585,479 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$999,399 53
Average amount of Circulation.....223,964 14
Average amount of Deposits.....138,434 90
Average amount of Specie.....620,719 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. HALSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,368,159 00
Average amount of Circulation.....1,061,741 00
Average amount of Deposits.....100,323 00
Average amount of Specie.....3,735,095 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,052,999 14
Average amount of Specie.....290,628 61
Average amount of Deposits.....240,982 00
Average amount of Circulation.....669,770 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,078,476 09
Average amount of Circulation.....475,403 03
Average amount of Deposits.....29,940 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,744,791 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,041,309 89
Average amount of Specie.....586,040 82
Average amount of Deposits.....187,198 00
Average amount of Circulation.....2,459,156 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of March, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act. Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder.....Penalty in Bond.
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal.....$8,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith. 5,000

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278 of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any one or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous

GOV. WALKER'S POSITION.

Letter from Gov. Robert J. Walker on the Lecompton Question.

The subjoined letter of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER to the Anti Lecompton Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, will put at rest all speculation as to his present position on the Kansas question:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Sir:* Your letter in behalf of the Committee, inviting me to address the mass meeting of the Democracy of Indiana on the 22d o this month, at Indianapolis, has been received. It would have given me sincere pleasure to have complied with your request, but on the 24th of this month one of my most important cases, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, is set down for argument, and I cannot be absent on that occasion.

The power of Congress to *admit* new States into the Union has heretofore, at various periods, been fully discussed by me. This power of *admission* most clearly implies the previous consent of the people of the inchoate State, not only by the very terms, but as required by the fundamental principles of our Government. Indeed, I presume, it will hardly be contended that Congress possesses any power to force the people of a State into the Union against their will. The Union is composed of a confederacy of coequal sovereignties, and each must have freely entered into the Federal compact. By the people of a State, under our Federal Constitution, is always meant the majority of that people. The people of a State, in entering into the Union, always indicate their previous assent by the adoption of a State Constitution.

My own opinion, as heretofore often expressed, distinctly repeated in my letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, and reiterated in my inaugural address, was that the assent of the people to their Constitution *can only properly be ascertained by a direct popular vote for or against its adoption.* Indeed, in what other way can it ever be known that the people would have assented to the Constitution unless they are permitted to vote for or against its adoption? The President, in his Message of December last, admits this must be done as regards the question of Slavery as regulated by a State Constitution, although he concedes that his instructions to me as regards the submission of the Constitution were "general and unqualified." It is most unfortunate that such an opinion had remained so long dormant in the breast of the President, for if the slightest suggestion to that effect had been made to me, it is quite evident from my life long opinions on this very point, so often and distinctly expressed, repeated in my letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, and reiterated in my inaugural address, that on such conditions I never would have gone to Kansas.

It is true that the President, in his Message, most frankly concedes, not only that his instructions to me as regards the submission of the Constitution were "general and unqualified," but also that he then supposed that the Constitution itself would have been submitted to the vote of the people, and that in his judgment this ought to have been done. But, nevertheless, his Message of December last, to my surprise and astonishment, first developed the astounding fact that the President considered that nothing but the Slavery question was required to be submitted to the vote of the people. I do not mean to charge the Chief Magistrate of our country with wilful deception on this question, but this I do say, as indicated by my life-long opinions published again and again, repeated in my letter of acceptance, reiterated in my inaugural address and various dispatches, that *the President and all his Cabinet well knew my opinions on this subject, and that I never would have gone to Kansas except upon the condition of advocating the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by a vote of the people.* This, with me, was a vital question, embodying the only fair, just, peaceful and constitutional method of settling the difficulties in Kansas.

It was with extreme reluctance, and accompanied by great sacrifices, and after repeated refusals, that I at length did consent to go to Kansas; but upon no other terms would I have gone than upon those above indicated; and if the President had stated to me that the Slavery question only was required to be submitted to the vote of the people, he very well knows, and all his Cabinet well know, and all my friends who conferred with me at that date know, that on such conditions I never would have gone to Kansas.

In my administration of the affairs of Kansas, always communicated from first to last to the President, I faithfully carried out these views as regards the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people, and by these means, as the President frankly admits in his late Kansas message, prevented a sanguinary revolution there in June last. This revolution would have covered Kansas with blood and desolation; it would have been marked by all those horrors which ever accompany civil war, which must have soon embraced the bordering States and Territories, and involved, but too probably, the ruin of our beloved country. How was this dreadful catastrophe averted? By my addresses and dispatches, quoted by the President, advocating the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people. Indeed my only alternative was to suppress this revolution by the bayonet, or by advocating the submission of the Constitution as above stated, and pledging my best exertions to obtain a fair election for the people of the Territorial Legislature in the then ensuing October. These pledges and these alone, it is conceded, prevented revolution and civil war.

And why should they not now be redeemed? For myself, these pledges have been thus far most faithfully maintained, and they will be redeemed by me, if necessary, with the last drop of my life's blood, and to the latest hour of my existence. These were pledges well known to the President and all his Cabinet. They were pledges given by me in good faith, and any abandonment of them now on my part, after the people had accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover myself with infamy and dishonor. Whatever, then, may be the action of the wavering, timid, or corrupt, menace and proscription have no terrors for me. I will continue to tread the path where conscience and duty call me, regardless of all consequences or sacrifices, personal or political.

But were the case now exempt from these pledges and their consequences, is it true that the people, in framing a State Constitution, are only to decide the Slavery question? Has it come to this, that the people in their sovereignty are to decide only the destiny of such Africans as may be in their limits, and not upon all those far greater rights which concern the life, liberty, property, and happiness of a free people? Has the African become so elevated above the free men of this Union that they, in their sovereign capacity, may not decide upon all that concerns their own Government, but only upon the fate of that sable race that may be within their boundaries? And is it true that the people in inchoate Free States can neither ratify nor reject any part of their State Constitution, but that this can be done in inchoate Slave States only, and then only as regards this one particular institution? The Kansas and Nebraska bill declares it to be "the true intent and meaning of the act to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Now, the President in his December message admits that the term "people," as here used, means what it says, the people themselves in their sovereign capacity (as contradistinguished from conventions) in voting for or against the ratification of a State Constitution. But he says the terms "domestic institutions," in the plural, means only one institution, namely, that of Slavery. But the terms "THEIR domestic institutions" most clearly include them all, because extending in words and letter to all the Territories of the Union, whether bond or free. The President regards this Kansas and Nebraska bill as an *enabling act*, but enabling whom, or what, or how? Why, enabling the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions through a State Constitution. The word "*form*" is here significant. Whoever spoke of forming the institution of Slavery? This word most clearly implies the forming of a State Constitution; and if it does not mean this it is not an enabling act, for that is the great object and purpose of such an act. These words, then, do enable the people to frame a State Constitution, and by which alone they shall form and regulate their institutions; and the President concedes that the word "people," as here used, means, as it says, the people themselves, as contradistinguished from Conventions, by a direct vote for ratification or rejection. This, then, being an enabling act, such act, as construed by the President, enabling the people to frame their own constitution, this term, the *people*, cannot have two interpretations, one meaning the people themselves, and another, also, as the President insists, conventions only. No; these words, *the people*, in that act have but one signification, as applicable to all their domestic institutions, and it can never be interpreted to mean, as the President would construe it, in what he calls an enabling act, the people, so far as regards the question of Slavery, and conventions only, as regards all other subjects. No; this great act, declaratory upon its very face, was intended to recognise the right of self-government in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, as vested in the people themselves, extending to all their domestic institutions, in ratifying or rejecting their State Constitutions, whose provisions could only be known and acted on by them when submitted for their decision by the Convention. And this it was that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was a recognition of that great fundamental principle of public liberty, embodied in the Federal Constitution, reserving all sovereignty to the people of the several States, admitted or inchoate, and not as vested in conventions who possess no sovereignty, (which cannot be delegated or divided,) but are servants of the people only and not their masters.

Such is the true meaning of the term *people* in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as now and always advocated by its distinguished author. Such was the interpretation given to this act by both Houses of Congress in the Minnesota act, (which is but supplemental and in execution of the Kansas and Nebraska bill,) in requiring the Constitution itself to be submitted, for ratification or rejection, to the vote of the people. And why should this odious distinction be made between Kansas and Minnesota? Why should the people of the latter be permitted to vote for or against the ratification of their State Constitution, and this great sovereign and Constitutional right be withheld from the people of Kansas? Is the one a sovereign and the other a subject State? Where are we, and in what direction are we drifting? Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or Danube, or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? *Is it Executive edicts or sovereign rights that constitute the liberties of our country?* Are we freemen "who know our rights, and knowing dare maintain," or are we vassals, serfs, or slaves, palace servants, to change at the stamp of the foot of the master. Is it the people and the States, as represented in the Senate and the House of Representatives, who are to record their votes as indicated by their unbiased judgment; *or are they merely to register Executive edicts*, under penalties for refusal of denunciation and proscription? Is the President the master or the servant of the people, that he should thus dictate to them or their representatives, under threats of exclusion from the party of their choice? Is Democracy a name and a shadow, or a substance? It means the *power of the people.* This is its vital essence. Or has it lost its true signification, or are we moving from it with viewless but rapid strides towards despotic power, to make and unmake the rules of political faith under pains and penalties abhorrent to the souls of freemen? Is this the eighty-second year of our independence, or is it the first year of *American Monarchy*, that is now dawning upon us?

Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy—arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and free opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great indefeasible sovereign right of self-government.

We have fallen upon evil times; the liberties of the country are in danger. Let the people in every town, county, and State rise in their majesty to the rescue. Let the timid or corrupt falter as they may; let the Democracy of Indiana, now in mass meeting assembled, proclaim, in tones that shall echo throughout our Republic, that the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct in their bosoms, but that from the lakes of the North to the lovely valleys of the Wabash and Ohio, you, the Democracy of Indiana, will stand as one undaunted column by the great principle of popular sovereignty, sustained by them at the polls in 1856, as embodied in the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the unfettered vote of the people of Kansas and of every other Territory.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which the Committee, through you, have been pleased to speak of my humble services in behalf of the great Democratic doctrine of State and popular sovereignty, I am, most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. J. WALKER.

Academy of Music.

It is many years since ROSSINI'S opera of "Otello" was played—and very well played—in this City. It is a fact that operas bearing Shakesparean titles do not succeed with Anglo-Saxon audiences. A variety of legitimate and illegitimate reasons may be given for this, but the best reason is that our audiences do not like them. Yet "Otello" is a capital opera—serious and grand in a small way—like the semi-grand pianos of the Boston makers. The music is light and graceful, and sometimes elaborated to the emotional requirements of the situation, although this is by no means a peculiar part in the opera. For giving variety to the managerial repertoire, "Otello" and other sky-rockety works by the same composer are ever useful and pleasant.

The cast last night was excellent in every respect, but the opera was not well given. The chorus was bad, and the orchestra by no means what we have a right to expect from Mr. ANSCHUTZ. We have seldom heard anything more tamely readered than the firs act, and do not again desire to see so many fine artists embarassed. Signor TIBERINI sang with admirable skill, and imparted some declamatory interest to the florid extravagances of his *rôle*. LA GRANGE was an admirable *Desdemona*, and FORMES, LABOCETTA and GASSIER were quite at home in the music. But, for reasons which we have already referred to, their best efforts were marred. The opera has been extensively cut, (and improved,) and goes off like a piece of firework.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss POLLY MARSHALL, one of the neatest, sauciest, and best of eccentric actresses, made her first appearance here last night in two pieces, "An Unprotected Female" and "Captain Charlotte." Miss MARSHALL was warmly received, and will soon be a great favorite with Miss KEENE'S patrons.

Scraps—Musical and Dramatic.

The little Napoleon of managers, as Mr. ULLMAN has been called, not inaptly, has his hands full of bold and dangerous projects at present. He proposes to raise the prices of admission to the Academy, on the ground that his outlays for the show operas of MEYERBEER demand an extraordinary expenditure. He will succeed in this, for people do not mind an extra fifty cents when a really meritorious entertainment is in question. But on another topic he seems to be less at ease. This is the Bal Masque affair which he proposes to get up under the direction of the lengthy and imperturbable MUSARD. The little Napoleon discovers that an act of the Legislature, passed in 1829, prohibits this species of entertainment. With Napoleonic decision he proposes to get round this act, and announces at once that he has discovered several extensive cavities in it. Failing in this, he hints playfully at the *village* of Brooklyn, but we counsel him to abandon this idea at once, for nothing more hideous can be conceived than the spectacle of the masquers, fagged-out and faded, returning to their homes by means of the Union Ferry and Fulton Market. We are disposed to think, with Mr. ULLMAN, that the wrath of the authorities will not be provoked by an innocent entertainment, in which Folly takes the place of polite gaiety, and shakes its bells instead of disporting its "calico." Certain it is, that M. JULLIEN, who was also considered a little Napoleon, braved the dangers of the Act of 1829 only three years ago at Castle Garden, and was not visibly demolished by the authorities. The entertainment, however, was a sorry failure, in spite too of a cataract of real champagne, which dashed from fearful pasteboard heights into a cool reservoir on the dancing floor, whence the thirsty could convey it to their lips in ladies and other base mediums. We learn by a musical journal in this City, that Mr. MUSARD is also a "Napoleon." It is in every way probable, therefore, that the double Napoleonic power brought to bear by Mr. ULLMAN will end in success, and in the complete defeat of a law which never shows the least resistance.

MARETZEK and his troupe have arrived at Charleston and will give some performances there. MARETZEK is expected in the City during the present week. The friends of operatic peace and managerial enterprise hope, and not without reason, to witness a combination of the two troupes. TAMBERLIK, engaged by Mr. MARETZEK, will arrive during the present Spring.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their second Matinée on Saturday, to a good audience.

The RAVELS appear to be doing a good business at the Boston Theatre. The Athenæum opened last night under the direction of Mrs. BARROW. Mr. JORDAN, late of Laura Keene's, is the leading actor, and makes his *début* in the "Young Squire." A new four-act comedy, by a distinguished *littérateur*, is in preparation. The house was crowded.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Pipes of Pipesville) has reached England, and is astonishing the Britishers, not only with the excellence of his entertainment, but with the daring of his announcements thereof.

Mr. C. W. JAMISON and Mrs. ANNIE SENTER are at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto.

Blind TOM, who is pronounced to be "the only original pianist in existence," and eight years of age, is giving concerts at the Masonic Hall, Augusta, Ga.

The musical critic of the *Dispatch*, who never seems to go anywhere, but patiently chews the cud of other people's remarks, calls our notice of Dr. GUILMETTE'S concert an "exaggeration" and a "puff," because we declared the quartet playing to be the best we have had in this City. Said critic says he heard something in the dining-room of the Astor House some years ago which must have been better. His opinion would be entitled to a small amount of consideration if he had heard the playing to which we referred. Concerning Miss MILNER, we consider that lady, in what we have heard, far better than LOUISA PYNE, who deteriorated sadly during her sojourn here. We volunteer these remarks out of personal regard to the highly superior critic in question.

Miss DEAN, the sister of Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, made a successful *début* in concert at Buffalo last week. She is said to possess a good voice, but to be somewhat deficient in expression.

Mrs. AVONIA JONES has taken her farewell benefit a Louisville, where she played a highly successful engagement. One of the papers says, "Bouquets were showered profusely at her feet, and she retired reeling beneath her laurels." One would suppose the bouquets at her feet would have propped her up.

JAMES BENNETT is on his way to America to join Mrs. BARROW'S forces at the Boston Athenæum. The Misses GOUGENHEIM have retired from the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, Australia, after playing seventy-six consecutive nights to large and brilliant audiences. Miss MARY PROVOST, a talented American actress, a favorite, by-the-by, in California, succeeds these ladies in the management of the house.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is playing an engagement at the Richmond, Va., theatre.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society comes off on Saturday at the Academy of Music.

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY broke his arm on Wednesday last, and is at present unable to appear in public.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE has reached New-Orleans from California.

On the 3d of February Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD made their seventeenth appearance at Maguire's Opera House in San Francisco.

Miss EMMA STANLEY and Mr. C. K. MASON were preparing to leave California for a tour round the world.

Obituary.

A private letter from Bishop Payne, received in Philadelphia, and written from Cape Coast Castle, Jan. 1, mentions the death of Mrs. Payne on the 4th of December.

Intelligence has been received at Boston of the death of Mrs. Harriet Harding Williams, a Missionary of the American Board at Mosul, on the 25th of December. She was the daughter of Rev. Sewall Harding, of the Congregational Board of Publication.

Mrs. Mary Bronson, wife of the late Harmon Bronson, died in Peninsula, Summit County, Ohio, on the 19th ult, aged 80 years and two months. Mrs. Bronson was one of the earliest emigrants to Lorain County, and a native of Connecticut.

☞ The dead body of an unknown laboring man was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, N. R., yesterday.

STEAM ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon, when the proposition was taken of discontinuing the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad, below Fifty-ninth-street, on the Eleventh-avenue. Alderman MCSPEDON presented a remonstrance against the use of steam. Mr. G. H. STAYKER, Jr., remarked that a large amount of testimony had been taken, and he recommended that the Committee should examine it. The Committee then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 6.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD AND LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.—Both these popular favorites reappear at Barnum's Museum to-day. MRS. CHARLES HOWARD this afternoon, and Little CORDELIA and her parents this evening. MRS. CHARLES HOWARD sings a beautiful song and CORDELIA dances a hornpipe, besides appearing in three parts in one piece. Fail not to witness these rare attractions.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new drama from the pen of WM. B. ENGLISH, of Boston, entitled "New-York Girls and Brooklyn Boys," was produced at this favorite theatre last night, with success. It will be repeated this evening, together with the pantomime of the "Magic Hands," and drama of "Jack's the Lad."

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—This distressing and most unrelenting disorder may be alleviated by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy. It will not always *cure*, but no instance has ever been known of its having failed to give immediate relief.

LONG ISLAND.

A Whale! A Whale!

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At noon to-day the horn sounded through the streets, which is the signal to look out for a whale. In a few minutes tough old whalemen enough had mustered on the beach to man several boats, and push out into the surf in chase of three whales which were spouting in the leisurely offing. After an exciting but brief chase, the lance touched the life of one of the three, who spouted claret, and then turned up dead. He was towed to shore, and will make—the judges say—40 barrels of oil. A SPECTATOR.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—A number of persons having been employed recently cutting ice from some of the stagnant ponds in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, a rumor was put in circulation and gained credence with many in Brooklyn, that the Ice Companies were procuring ice from these impure sources to supplying their customers. The rumor has this foundation—no other. The ice thus procured is used by provision packers in New-York, in curing meat. They place it around the barrels which contain the brine and pickle, for the purpose of keeping it cool, but the ice does not come in contact with the meat.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	101¾	300	Harlem R.R.	16½
6,000	Indiana State 5s	85	585	do	16¾
9,800	Indiana State 2½s	56	200	do	s60 16
2,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	89¾	1745	do	16
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	200	do	s30 16⅝
5 000	do	b30 84¾	5	Third-Avenue R.R.	96
30,000	do	s3 84¾	400	Reading R'd	65
500	Virginia 6s	92¾	400	do	b10 65
500	Cal S. 7's '75	83	400	do	64⅜
1,000	N Y. Cen R.R.6s	90	100	do	b10 64⅜
5,000	N.Y. Cen R.R. 7s	101	600	do	64⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cen Ba.'76	97	1000	do	b10 64⅜
5,000	do	97¾	575	Mich. Cen. R'd	74
10,000	Hud.R. R.3d mtg	70	50	do	b10 74⅛
1,000	Harlem R.R.1stm	83	25	do	s60 73½
1.000	Harlem R. 7d mtg	69¾	100	do	74⅛
1,000	H.3d mtg. agc bds	51¾	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd.	98
4,000	do	51	50	Clev. & Pitts. R'd	19
5,000	Read'g. R.Bds '86	101	100	M, S, & N I. R. R.	33⅛
3,000	L. C. & M.L.G.B.	38	1285	do	33
2,000	do	39	500	do	33¼
9,000	M &M.2d M. 10 B	80	100	do	s30 33¼
37	Phenix Bank	106	100	do	33⅜
80	Amer. Ex. Bank	104	50	do	b10 33½
18	Metropolitan Bank	103½	100	do	s10 33¾
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	99½	100	do	b10 33¾
650	Canton Company	25	175	do	33¾
200	do	b30 26½	100	do	b10 33¾
350	Cary Improv't Co	9	13	do	c 33¾
100	do	b30 9⅜	50	M.S.& N.I.pref.stk.	55½
20	do	9¾	265	do	56
107	Del.& Hud. Can Co.	118	74	do	57
125	Penn. Coal Co	76¾	100	do	b60 57¼
200	do	b30 77	5	Panama R. R	106⅜
565	Cumb Coal Co	21	65	do	106⅜
5	Pacific Mail St. Co.	63	100	do	107
100	do	b60 63	100	Ill. Cen. R.R.	99⅜
350	N. Y. Central R.	93	100	do	b15 100
40	do	b1W 93⅜	350	do	100
440	do	93⅜	90	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	94⅜
50	do	b30 93⅜	160	do	s30 94⅛
100	do	b7 93⅜	10	do	94⅜
300	do	c 93⅜	150	do	b10 95
50	do	b30 93⅜	50	do	b10 94⅜
1300	do	b3 93	100	do	b30 94⅜
1480	do	93	50	do	94⅜
50	do	b15 93⅜	50	do	s10 94⅜
100	do	s10 93	1900	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3 82
450	do	s30 93	100	do	c 82¼
150	do	s30 92⅞	100	do	b30 82¼
4322	Erie Railroad	36	100	do	s10 81⅞
250	do	b30 36¼	900	do	b30 82
50	do	b30 36⅛	2000	do	81¾
500	do	b10 36	200	do	b10 81¾
40	do	35½	400	do	81¾
160	do	b1(35⅜	150	do	81¾
340	do	35⅜	100	Chic and R. I. R. R.	83½
200	do	s30 35⅜	182	do	84
50	do	35⅝	35	do	84¼
100	do	s10 36	275	do	84¼
250	do	s60 35⅜	50	do	84⅜
300	do	s60 35½	350	do	b10 85
100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	35	50	do	s10 84¾
700	do	35½	50	Mill & Miss. R. R.	41
250	do	35⅝	50	do	41⅜
100	do	s10 36	175	do	42
325	do	36⅛	60	do	42¼
60	do	36⅜	100	do	42⅜
400	do	37	35	do	42¾
50	do	b60 37½	200	do	b30 42¾
200	do	b10 37	110	La C. & Mill. R. R.	11¾
100	do	s10 36½	420	do	11
196	Harlem R.R. Pfd	35			

SECOND BOARD

$7,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	150	Erie Railroad	35¼
1,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	300	do	b30 35⅜
4,000	do	84	50	do	s10 35
5 900	Ter.H &Al.2d Mt	45	100	do	s30 35
3,000	La C &M. L. G b	39	700	do	35¼
14,000	Hud. Riv.Con Bs	84	200	do	s3 35½
1,000	do	84¾	300	do	b10 35¼
1,600	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	95	100	Hud. River R. R.	36¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co	21	375	do	36
100	Cary Imp. Co	9	200	do	s30 35¾
100	La C.&Mil. R. R.	10⅞	150	Cle. & To. R. R.	81¾
50	do	10¾	34	do	81¾
50	Panama Railroad	107	150	Harlem R. R. Pref.	25½
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s10 93¾	30	do	25¼
100	do	93¾	100	do	s30 33¼
100	do	b60 94	50	Mich. Cen. R R.	b30 74
100	do	s60 93	45	do	73¾
100	do	b30 93¾	220	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	56½
205	do	93¾	100	do	b30 56⅞
100	do	93¾	18	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R	32½
200	do	b10 93¾	300	do	33
200	Harlem Railroad	16	50	do	33¼
6	do	15¾	300	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	84⅜
50	do	s30 15½	11	do	84¼
100	do	b30 16	100	do	b30 85

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add. 59⅛
$3,000	Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 7s	Int. add. 68¾
$1,000	Cleveland and Toledo R. 7s	Int. add. 58¾
$3,000	Cleveland and Toledo R. 7s	Int. add. 58¾
$3,000	Watertown Corpora'n, N.Y., 6s	Int. add. 75
$2,000	Sacramento City 7s	Int. add. 49
$4.000	Jefferson Railroad 7s	Int. add. 64¼
$2,000	Toledo, Norwalk & Clev. R. 7s	Int. add. 82¾
$2,000	Toledo, Norwalk & Clev. R. 7s	Int. add. 82¾
$1.647	Illinois State 6s	Int. add. 99
$1,000	Missouri 6s	Int. add. 82¼
$4,000	Ohio and Miarisappi R. 7s	Int. add. 21
$3.000	Watertown City 8s	Int. add. 35
$5,000	Mineral Point 1st mort. bonds	Int. add. 59
$9,000	Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.6s	Flat. 66
6	shares Second-Avenue R. R.	60
20	shares American Exchange Bank	103¼
10	shares Metropolitan Bank	103¾
125	shares Hanover Bank	88¼
30	shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R.	90
216	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	12¾
100	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	12¾
30	shares Sixth-avenue R. R.	104¾
22	shares Second-avenue R. R.	100
10	shares Hanover Bank	87¾
10	shares Nassau Bank	97¾
10	shares Bank of Yonkers	70¾
28	shares Merchants' Bank	110¾
10	shares Rutger's Fire Ins. Co	114
100	shares East River Ins. Co	93½
50	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	113
55	shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	102¼
20	shares Astor Fire Ins. Co	119¾

MONDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Feb. 27, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 20:

Increase in Loans	$62,393
Increase in Specie	242,618
Decrease in Circulation	11,859
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	374,352

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week—which, from the extra business made by the reopening of the New-York Central transfers, and the increasing activity in the checks and dealings of the Stock Brokers, average $15,657,056 per day, against $14,769,565 on the previous statement—and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last Monday, and also with the corresponding date of last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 28, 1857.	Feb. 27, 1858.	Feb. 20, 1858.
Capital	$59,363,000	$65,600,000	$65,600,000
Loans	111,157,717	103,769,127	103,706,734
Specie	10,645,254	31,658,694	31,416,076
Circulation	8,159 275	6,530,759	6,542,618
Gross Deposits	92,173,280	67,386,361	86,773,222
Exchanged	26,546,212	15,657,056	14,769,565
Undrawn	65,627,068	71,729,305	72,003,657
In Sub-Treasury	15,318,766	3,420,961	3,360,033

The general movement of the last week shows little increased disposition to borrow money at bank, notwithstanding the steady increase in the ability of the banks to lend on moderate terms. The Specie line is again up, and the average figure, without much, if any aid from the California remittance of $1,640,459, is the highest ever before reported, say $31,658,694. With the remittance referred to, which went into bank on Saturday afternoon and this morning, the actual reserve to-day is at least **$33,000,000.** The export demand for Wednesday's steamer promises to be very light, and most of the California Bullion has been ordered into coin at the Assay Office. The steamer sails direct from this port, but at so early an hour in the morning, 8 o'clock, as to render the posting of letters to-morrow evening, imperative. In the absence of the inward mail by the *America*, at Boston, which will not be delivered here until to-morrow morning, the business in Exchange drags to-day, and the rates for Sterling are down to 108¾@109¼ for first-class bills, the extreme figure being almost nominal. Some prime Bank signatures are offered at 109¼ ℔ cent., and a parcel of accepted bills, (London bankers,) due 18th March, equal to about 3 days' sight, was done at 109¾ ℔ cent. Francs without change. Money easy.

On the Stock Exchange, the English and California advices, added to the previous buoyant feeling, have established a further rise of about *two per cent.* on most of the list, and from 3 to 8 ℔ cent. on the exceptional cases, such as Rock Island, Michigan Southern Preferred, and Hudson River. The first-named rose from 82 to 85; the second, from 50 to 58, and the last from 33½ to 37, closing about 36¼ ℔ cent. The dealings in nearly all the other Railroad Shares were large, the greatest strength being shown by New-York Central, the par of which seems likely soon to be attained, judging from the general confidence of the Street and of outside buyers in the established dividend-paying character of the Stock, and the able conduct of the details of the office at Albany. The business in New-York and Erie shares was large at the advance of 1¼@2 ℔ cent., the Stock closing 36¼, against 34¼ on Saturday. The management are to-day paying, in part, and in the order of presentation, the March coupons due on the mortgages of 1859 and 1883, and no doubt is entertained that in the course of the month all will have been settled. As a considerable portion of the cash installment on the new mortgage is yet to come in, this is approaching as near to the full resumption of payment as could have been expected. The past-due obligations of the Company have been nearly all retired, and few creditors appear to desire to abate even 2½ or 5 ℔ cent, to cash their claims through third parties. After some fluctuations at the Second Board, the general market left off firm, and, with few exceptions, at the fullest prices of the day; New-York Central 94, and the other Road Shares in proportion.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $92,810; disbursed $424,759, and held at the close $3,089,492. The large disbursement was principally on some drafts of the Department, which had been held back for some time after certification, and are believed to have been counted heretofore as cash in the Bank averages.

We understand the traffic on the Chicago and Rock Island Road for February will show an increase of about $20,000 on last season.

We notice with pleasnre that Mr. JASPER CORNING, late of CORNING & Co., has resumed business in connection with his son, under the style of JASPER CORNING & SON.

The following circular, in regard to the California Debt, will be found interesting to bondholders:

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1858.

The undersigned are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same, and return here with greatest possible dispatch. We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange, and return said bonds, agreeing, in case of loss, to be at trouble of procuring new issue, or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento, at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office. Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending special messenger by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York. The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates. The act authorizing the exchanges (a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office) provides for the funding of the past-due coupons, when presented in sums of $500. We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

No. 82 Broadway.

The Treasury Department held subject to draft at the close of February $4,015,444 in coin, besides a revenue of about $1,500,000 of the first issue of Treasury Notes.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE—MARCH 1.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2 houses and lots No. 153 Norfolk-st., 25x100 . . . $5,950
2 houses and lots No. 123 Norfolk-st., 25x½ bl'k. 6,950

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 1.

FLOUR rather heavy, but rates unchanged. WHEAT receipts to-day, 15,000 bushels, all of which sold at $1 06@$1 20 for White, and 95c.@$1 05 for Red. CORN receipts large and demand active; Mixed, 50c.@52c.; White, 53c.@56c.; Yellow, 55c.@57c. WHISKY very dull at 21c.@22c. PROVISIONS flat, but prices nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c. BREADSTUFFS unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red $1@$1 07; White $1 20@$1 32. CORN tends downward. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY is dull, at 22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 1.

COTTON active. Sales, to day, 10,000 bales, at fully ⅛c.@¼c. advance. MOLASSES slightly dearer. White WHEAT, $1 25. Yellow CORN, 64c. Rio COFFEE firm, at 11c. FREIGHTS active—Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; to Antwerp, 1c.; and to Boston, ⅜c.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 27.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Avs. am't of Specie.	Avs. am't of Circul'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,172,365	$1,912,487	$